

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

In This Number:

The Metric System Again

Bank Not Bound by Grain Buyer's Agreement

Local Meetings Improve Business Conditions

Measure of Damages for Carrier's Delay in Transporting Grain

The Combined Harvester-Thresher in Kansas

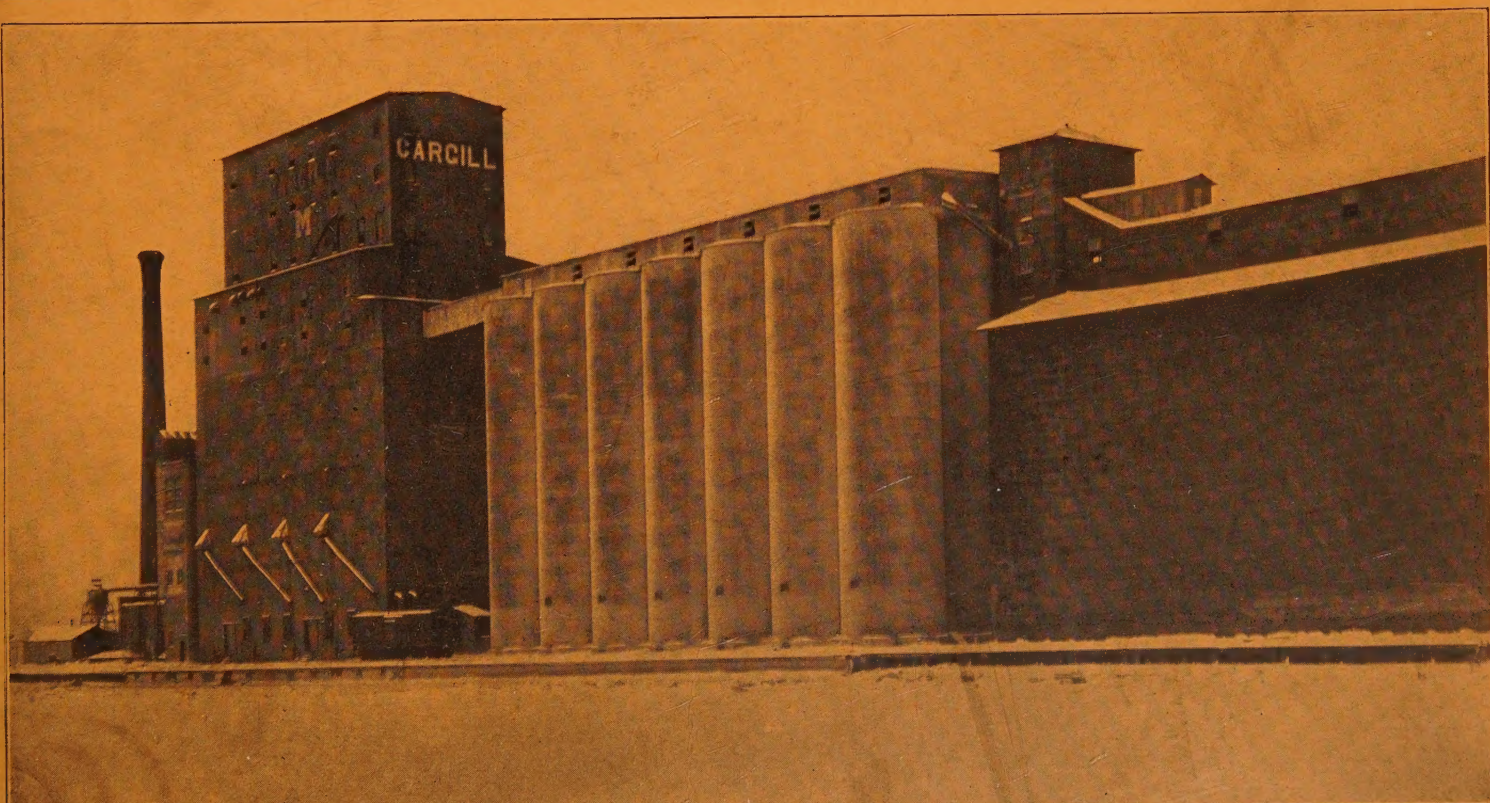
Fire Started in Cupola—Cause Unknown

Bank May Repudiate Warranty of Forged B/L

Storing Grain Vigorously Denounced

Grading of Corn at Chicago

Farm Relief Hearings Closed



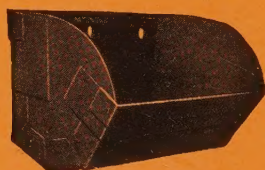
Cargill Elevator "M" and New Concrete Annex at Superior, Wis.



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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dlsr.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

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Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

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McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.*

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kiln-dried buckwheat flour.

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Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

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Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.*

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Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carbath Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Holt & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*

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DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Granger & Co., Dan. B., commission, grain and hay.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

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Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

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Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

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Craddock Grain Co., W. F., grain & hay.

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Grain Exchange Members.
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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

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Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchtr.
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

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Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain commission merchants.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

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Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.*

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Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Bird Grain Company, Henry.*
Cox Grain Company, C. H.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.
Enid Milling Company.*
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.
Feuquay Grain Company.*
Gels-Price Elevator Company.
Goltry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Randels-Williams Grain Company.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.*

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.
Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.*
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consignments.*
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consignments-merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds".
West Grain Co., consigns, merchants, brokers.

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Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mlg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.
American Maid Flour Mills, mlg. gr., exporters.
Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.*
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.*
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.*
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.*
Ervine & Bishop, wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Board of Trade Members.
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Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, mlo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Udike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wiler Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, mlo, alfalfa meal.

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son., Mich. grain, hay, beans.*

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Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

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Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.

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Brandeis & Son, A., receivers and shippers.
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

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Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

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Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., lue, grain, reed, bkg.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannel Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. E., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*

PEORIA (Continued)

McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

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McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

ST. LOUIS (Continued)

Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*

Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

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King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

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Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

Kansas Terminal Elevtr. Co., gr. mchts., public storage.

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Board of Trade Members.

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Ohio

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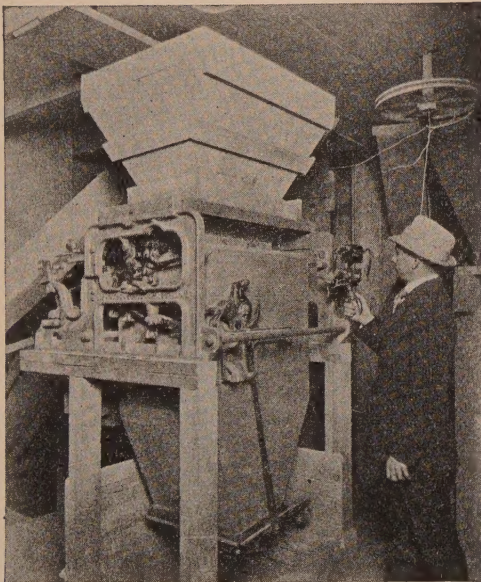
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Where there is no leakage from car in transit and only the unavoidable differences due to loss of dust in handling, sampling, and the normal tolerances of two scales, a properly-operated Richardson Automatic Self-Compensating Scale at shipping point and a Supervised Carload Hopper Scale at destination check out as follows. These weights are not hand-picked but taken as they come from records of a large terminal grain dealer.

Car No.	Initial	10 bu. per draft Automatic Scale Shipping Weight	Supervised Carload Hopper Scale Destination Weight	Short
114154	CBQ	80,000 lbs.	79,850 lbs.	150 lbs.
221897	NYC	80,000 lbs.	79,975 lbs.	25 lbs.
42627	Santa Fe	80,000 lbs.	79,925 lbs.	75 lbs.
706002	CM&StP	80,000 lbs.	79,920 lbs.	80 lbs.
76683	WAB	80,000 lbs.	79,905 lbs.	95 lbs.
552154	CGR	80,000 lbs.	79,920 lbs.	80 lbs.
81339	PM	80,000 lbs.	79,910 lbs.	90 lbs.
80938	WAB	80,000 lbs.	79,950 lbs.	50 lbs.
712020	CMSP	80,000 lbs.	79,950 lbs.	50 lbs.

Why not protect your grain shipments with a
RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC?

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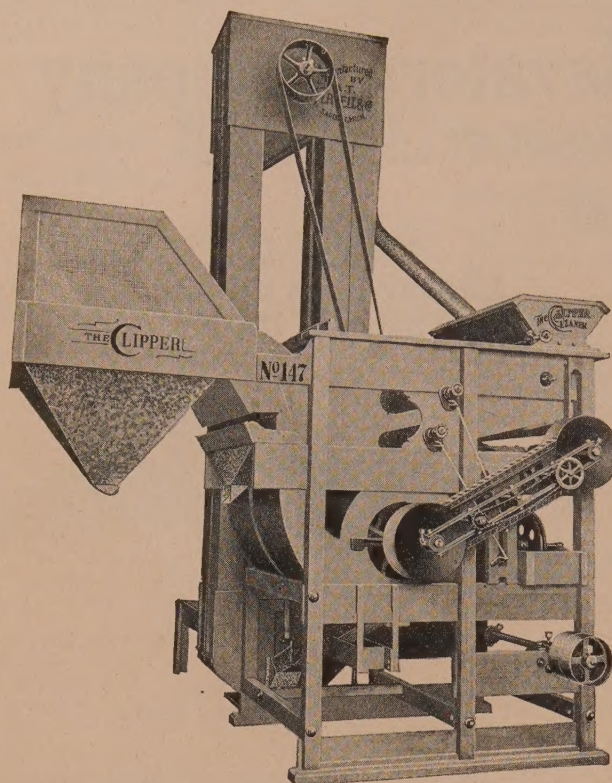
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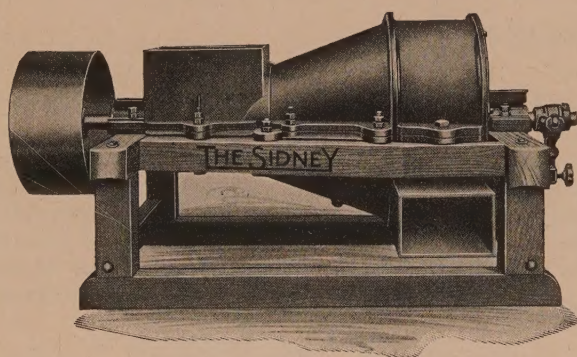
The illustration shows our No. 147 Clipper Cleaner with Receiving and Sacking elevators, Traveling Screen Brushes, Variable Air Regulator, Settling Chamber and Dust Sack.

This makes a very desirable unit for cleaning clovers of all kinds, timothy and other seeds and seed grain. Requires no line shafting nor pit and can be operated in a room eleven feet high.

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Sidney Corn Shellers

All Styles

The Standard for Years

High in Quality--Low in Price

Also cleaners, heads, boots, drags, dumps, buckets and complete equipment for your elevator.

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Better and longer protection as well as lower cost per year of service are direct results of its use. The pigment, flake silica-graphite, is unusual in its durability and water-repellent qualities. Being of flake formation it expands and contracts with temperature variation without cracking or peeling.

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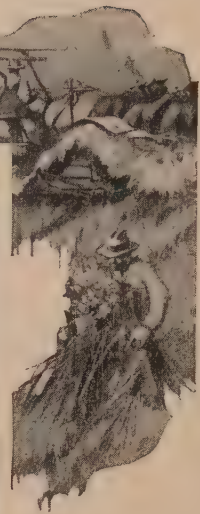
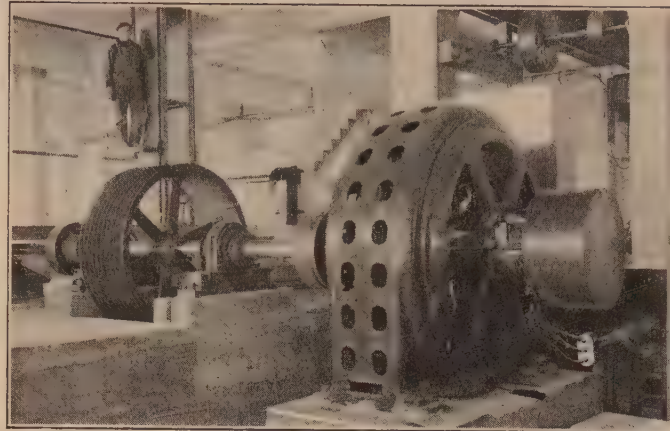
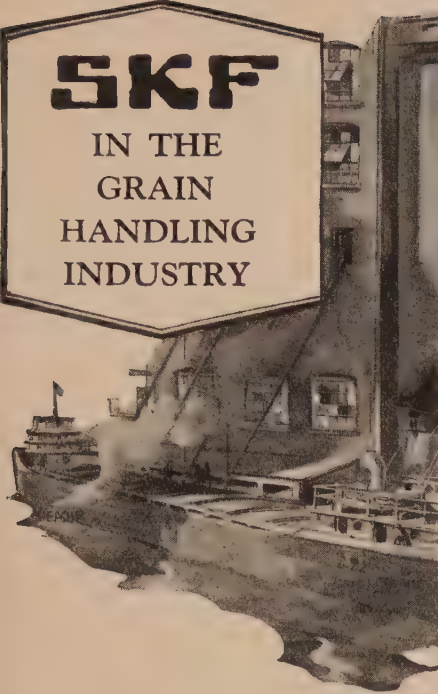
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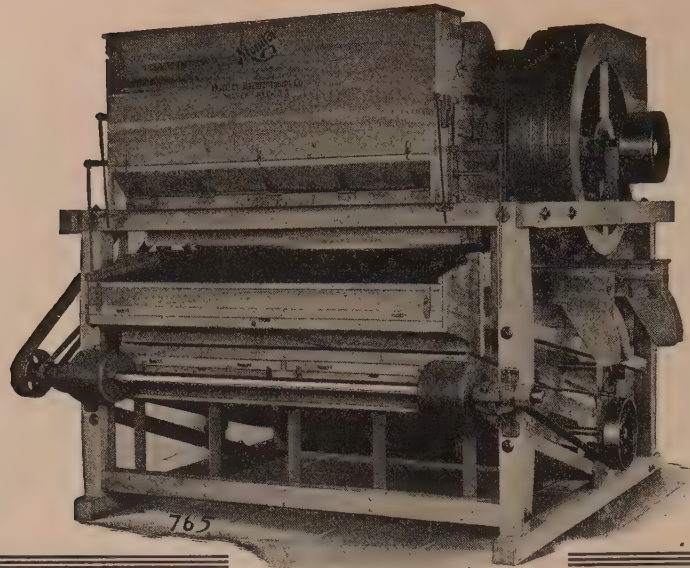
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Ball Bearings **Roller Bearings**



Corn-Wheat-Oats-Barley-Rye

These are just a few of the many grains that the MONITOR Receiving Separator will clean.

It is, therefore, a profitable machine to use for it is adaptable. With the proper screens, you can clean any grain on the MONITOR and clean it well, without waste or loss.

Do not forget that it can be fitted with ball bearings, when so ordered, even to the eccentrics. This saves you power.

Its wonderful air separations put it in a class by itself. Else, why would it be selected by practically every grain elevator of note built in 1926? For it has been so selected.

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The motors affected by these reductions include both a-c. and d-c., constant and variable-speed, general purpose motors from 1 to 200 h.p.

These reductions have been made possible by improved manufacturing processes and quantity production.

Get in touch with your nearest G-E office for complete information.



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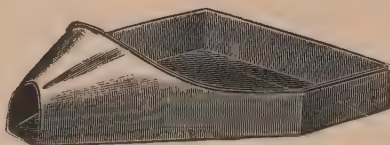


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Its continued advancement requires constant effort in working upon a never-ending succession of seemingly unsolvable problems.

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McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump THE PRACTICAL DUMP

Prepare to handle any style or length wagon that may come to your Elevator, as the farmers are each year using more of the long coupled wide-bedded wagons.

The McMillin Dump handles any length wagon or truck, and they can be raised to any slope, even sufficient to discharge grain from the rough wagon beds without the necessity of getting in the bed and kicking or raking it out.

It will dump any length vehicle into one dump door.

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All dumps equipped for operating by hand or power. TWO horse power motor or 4" belt from other machinery is ample.

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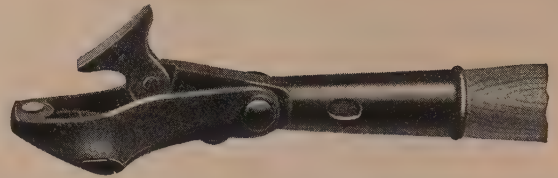
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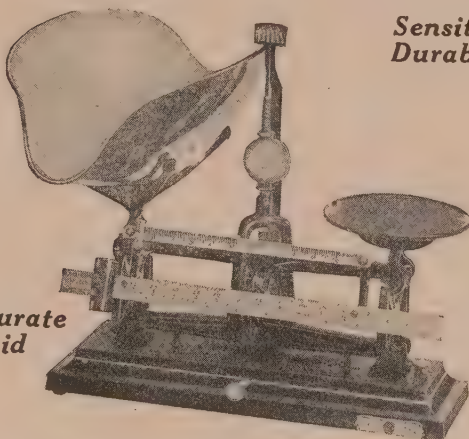
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"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

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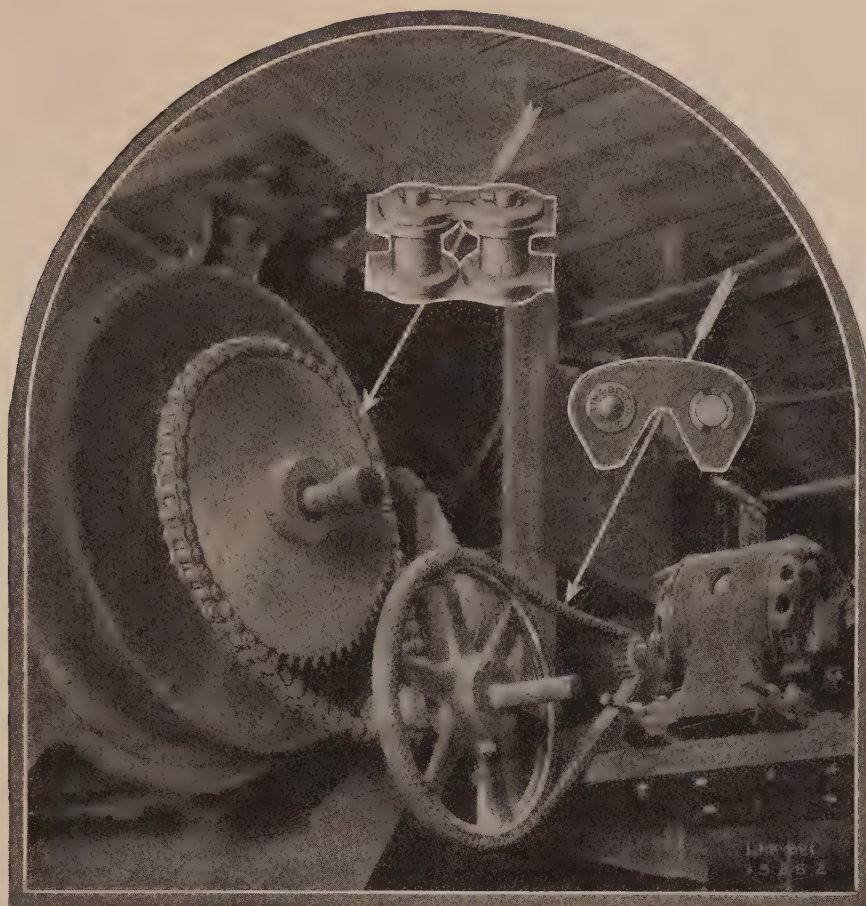
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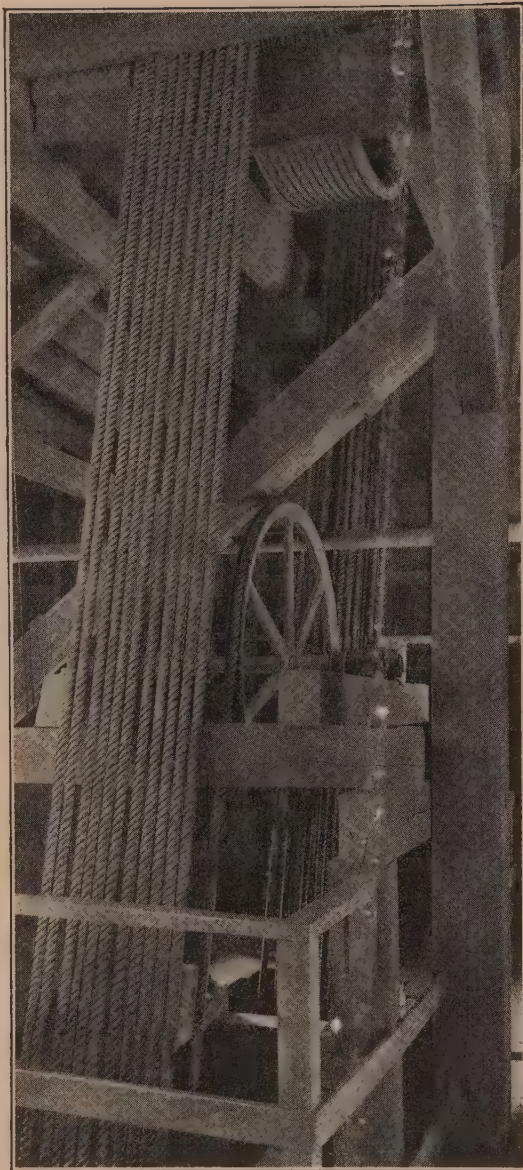
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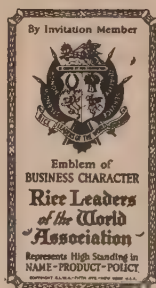
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St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Millard Elevator
Corporation



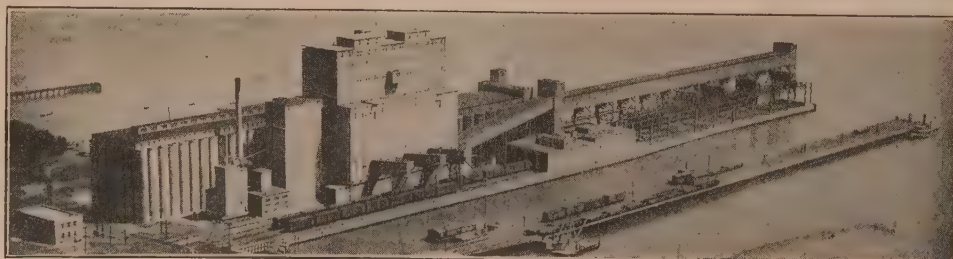
Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company

Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World

Designed and Constructed by

James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr, Grain Elevator Dept.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Enid Terminal Elevator Company

Enid, Oklahoma

Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels

(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

McKenzie-Hague Co.

Engineers

Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.



Hallett & Carey Co. Elevator
Minneapolis, Minn.

Completed August 1, 1926

Gruendler Grinds All Grains



At Greater Profit

Head and Shoulders above them all
— Pioneers for over 41 years.

Direct connected with ventilated enclosed motor on permanent base, equipped with automatic feeder and magnetic separator. Ear corn and grain feeder.



Don't Pay a Penalty in Power and Price to Get Capacity and Fine Uniform Product

THE new GRUENDLER WHIRL BEATER and PEERLESS, light running, high speed feed grinders do the work at **one-half the power** formerly used, absolutely free from vibration by the use of a most scientific balancing method.

This grinder utilizes the Swing Hammer method. Over a million cutting blows a minute. Metal and sand trap prevents harsh foreign substances such as bolts and nails from entering machine. This feature gives it high endorsement by fire insurance underwriters. No metals clash. There is no friction to produce heat.

Every ounce of power is used to grind or crush the substance fed to it by the automatic feed.

Write for New Bulletin

The Gruendler is the one grinder on the market today which really handles oats and oat hulls in a satisfactory way.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

It is to your interest to put this versatile grinder to work for you—it will take care of all your needs at less expense than any similar machine. The Gruendler is sold on 30 days' trial. It proves its worth to you or you are not out one cent.

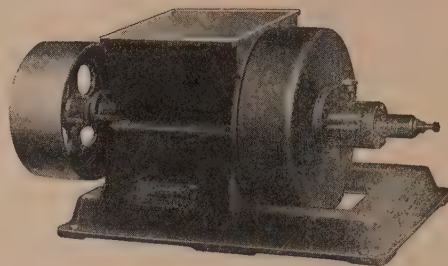
Send for free details. The sooner you learn of it the quicker you begin to save money and to get better grinding results.

Write us for cost and figures

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

948 North First St., St. Louis, Mo.

DREADNAUGHT EAR CORN CRUSHER



SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Compare the Dreadnaught Crusher with the old style upright machine! The complicated machinery and poorly fitting parts of the latter inevitably result in lost power, uneven product, and high cost of operation. A glance will tell you the superiority of the Dreadnaught, and a trial will prove it.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN D.

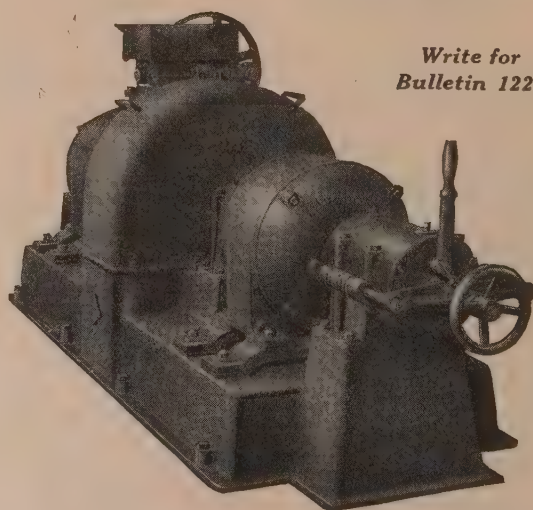
BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

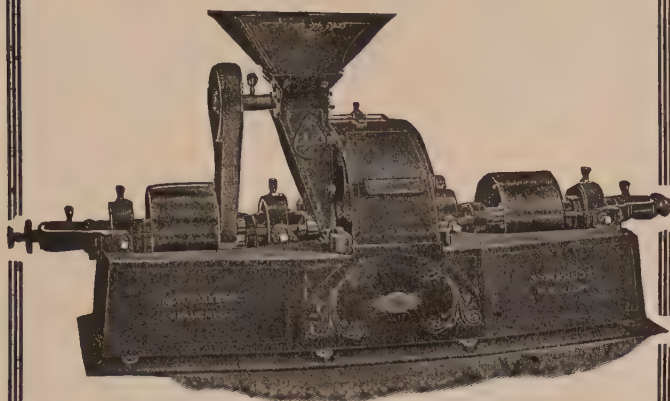
Allis-Chalmers ATTRITION MILLS GRIND ANY FEED

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE

*Write for
Bulletin 1229*



The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

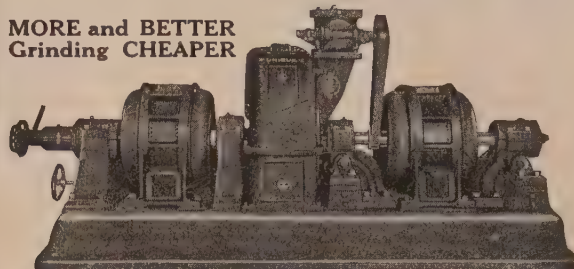
Incorporated

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

For Greatest Profit In
Feed Grinding, Employ The

UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

Kewanee

ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT

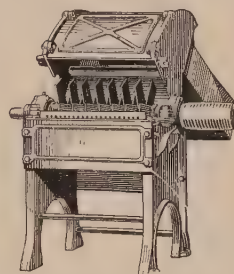
A better truck dumping device—built of steel—hence is everlasting—and the cost installed is no greater than for any other reliable device.

Kewanee Implement Company

KEWANEE - - - - - ILLINOIS

The W-W Hammer Type Feed Grinder

The World's Greatest Feed Grinder



Grinds any grain to any fineness—also alfalfa, etc., separately or together. Makes home grown mixed feed. Five sizes, elevator or blower.

Price \$150 to \$450

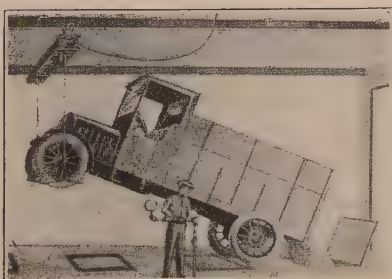
Most capacity—less power. No loose working parts. Timken roller bearings. 12 years of successful service.

Distributors Wanted.

Write for bulletin and samples of ground feed.

The W-W Feed Grinder Co., Manufacturers, Wichita, Kans.

STONE'S VEHICLE DUMP



Adjustable to all conditions.

Will dump any size wagon or truck, either long or short, wide or narrow.

Can be used with or without scales.

You can drive on from either end of driveway.

Being portable, will dump into any number of sinks.

Located above driveway, reserving all space below for the storage of grain.

Operated by one man.

Is strong and substantially constructed, entirely of steel.

Will last a lifetime.

Operated by compressed air.

You do not have to close your elevator to install a Stone's Vehicle Dump, as it is complete and is placed in your driveway like a piece of furniture in your home—without the expense of building a house around it.



R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.,

806 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Special Message to— Contractors, Builders and Owners of Grain Elevators

If in the course of your work you have to buy:

Sheet Metal Spouts
Belt Conveyors
Trippers
Elevator Casings
Car Pullers
Power Shovels

or any other equipment used in the modern grain Elevators investigate our facilities and the equipment we can furnish. Monarch equipment is in use in some of the country's largest terminal elevators and many smaller ones and is giving the kind of satisfaction you expect when you buy equipment.

Send us a copy of your blue prints and we will quote you Monarch prices without obligating you in any way at all.

Catalog GG-126 upon request

Sprout, Waldron & Co.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office Kansas City Office San Francisco Office
9 S. Clinton St. 612 New England Bldg. 726 Harrison St.



CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. GI
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

**10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using**

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President

617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



What have you? FOR SALE

An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain Dealers Journal CHICAGO, ILL.

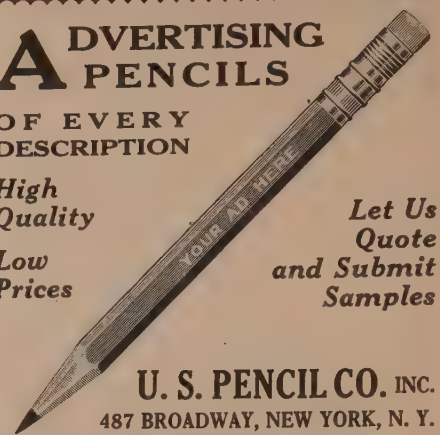
has 6,000 readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a 'For Sale & Want' Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

ADVERTISING PENCILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

High
Quality

Low
Prices

Let Us
Quote
and Submit
Samples



U. S. PENCIL CO. INC.
487 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to b	shels of 32 lbs.
20,000 " 74,950 " " "	" 34 "
20,000 " 96,950 " " "	" 48 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " "	" 56 "
20,000 " 118,950 " " "	" 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. L. n. ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

Designed for the use of grain shippers who wish to make a written statement of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit.

Each ticket gives the following information: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the —R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers so they will open flat, containing 50 originals, 50 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00.

Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Collyer, Kan.—The Journal is a fine paper.—Trego County Co-op. Ass'n.

Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

Grain Trade News.

[Continued from page 52.]

Enid, Okla.—The Randels-Williams Grain Co. has been dissolved as a partnership and both partners will operate independently. Mr. Randels will conduct his business as W. M. Randels Grain Co., Enid, Okla., and Mr. Williams will operate his as the W. G. Williams Grain Co., Enid, Okla., and will do a wholesale merchandising business specializing in milling wheat.—W. G. Williams, W. G. Williams Grain Co.

OREGON

Ontario, Ore.—The Andrews Seed Co. are putting in a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Portland, Ore.—The Fischer Flour Mfg. Co. is installing a No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer type feed mill and grinder.

Portland, Ore.—J. S. Paterson became mgr. of the Portland Merchants Exchange as of Jan. 1, succeeding George Westgate, resigned. Mr. Paterson was formerly associated with the Pacific Flour Export Corp.

Enterprise, Ore.—The Enterprise Flouring Mill was totally destroyed Christmas morning at a loss of about \$40,000, partially insured. The mill was placed in operation in 1888 and was the property of Geo. S. Craig and associates.

PENNSYLVANIA

Vandegrift, Pa.—L. M. Ekin sold his grain and feed business to Dale Hill.

Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa.—The new elvtr. being built for the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr. Co., by the Reading Co., is being equipped with Monarch Anti-Friction Conveyor idlers made by Sprout, Waldron & Co. When completely installed if they formed one continuous conveyor it would span a distance of more than 7 miles.—C. R. Lockard, Sprout, Waldron & Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Spencer, S. D.—Following the sale of coal on hand, the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. closed.

Florence, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill with power unit attached.

Ferney, S. D.—The office of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Dec. 29.

Artesian, S. D.—A cleaner for conditioning corn and other grains was just installed by the Farmers Grain Co.

Tabor, S. D.—Hutterische Bros. are now putting in a No. 4 Jay Bee Hammer Type Feed Mill to further cater to the requirements of their clientele.

Bristol, S. D.—J. W. Slattery, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Equity Exchange here, resigned to become sheriff of Ford County, as of Jan. 1.—W. C. Berry, mgr.

Watertown, S. D.—Serious damage resulted to the motor attached to the hammer mill in the Selsmer Fuel & Grain Co.'s elvtr., resulting from an overload choke in the mill.

Holmquist, S. D.—The Holmquist Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 15-h.p. type "Z" Fairbanks-Morse Engine purchased from the Farmers Equity Exchange of Bristol.—W. C. Berry.

Colton, S. D.—Bids will be received on the 25,000-bu. electrically equipped grain elvtr., office building, 18x36 ft. warehouse and 26x54 ft. coal shed of the Colton Grain Co. by L. S. Hetland, until Jan. 20.

Viborg, S. D.—It was Mr. H. B. Erickson who bot the elvtr. of the Viborg Grain Co.—Mrs. H. B. Erickson. (Mr. Erickson now has two elvtrs. here, one of them being equipped with a 50-h.p. double attrition feed mill.)

Corona, S. D.—Fire destroyed the old Gold & Co.'s elvtr., of late the property of T. H. Holland, on Dec. 28. An overheated office stove is responsible for the original blaze. A brick building, the office, coal and cement sheds and warehouses of an adjoining lumber yard, along with the contents of all, helped swell the blaze.

Clear Lake, S. D.—W. C. Parish is again in charge of the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s business here, relieving Adolph Iverson who is now with the Brandt (So. Dak.) First National Bank.

Hazel, S. D.—I have a son living in Chicago. He is Dr. L. W. McNamara, a graduate of Northwestern Dental School, class of '24. He lives in Oak Park. He is a wonderful young man in his Dad's opinion. I can proudly say no one has ever regretted making his acquaintance.—H. M. McNamara, mgr., Hazel Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

SOUTHEAST

Ramseur, N. C.—The Ramseur Mfg. Co. just installed a No. 2 Jay Bee Mill.

Franklinville, N. C.—A No. 1 Humdinger Feed Mill was just placed with the Randolph Mills, Inc.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Z. W. Jones, 61, grain and feed dealer here with his brother A. J. Jones, died Dec. 20.

Greensboro, N. C.—Harvey Miller, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., is reported to have acquired the Freeman's Mill in Jamestown township.—P. J. P.

Savannah, Ga.—W. M. Cain & Co. incorporated for \$5,000 to conduct a grain, hay and gen'l mdse. business, etc., is seeking a ten-fold increase in its capital stock.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Planters Cotton Oil Co. has of late made some additions to its plant's facilities. A No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Type Feed Grinder is now in operation for the benefit of customers.

Birmingham, Ala.—James Thomas Moore, 74, died suddenly at the home of his son recently. He came here from Raleigh, N. C., and was active until a year ago, being associated with the Home Mill & Grain Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ind.—P. J. P.

Norfolk, Va.—H. J. Wagner, head of the freight traffic commission, is now chairman of the Norfolk City Port Commission of three members, charged with making the municipal elvtr. pay its own way. Funds will be appropriated to solicit business.

Grafton, W. Va.—Robbers blew the safe of the Exchange Mfg. Co. Dec. 24, disregarding a note on the door of the strong box giving the combination and advising prospective safe-crackers that it was empty. After verifying the note, the robbers turned to the cash register and obtained \$20.—P. J. P.

Pensacola, Fla.—Preparations are now well under way for the development of the port facilities here of the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham & Pensacola Ry., which of late has become the property of the Frisco System. Initial plans were indicated in the Sept. 25 number of the Journal and call for the erection of a grain elvtr. and redoubling the capacity of the coal tipple. The grain elvtr. is expected to attract shipments from the Mid West, and it is declared that one of the lines of trade in the export line will be service to the Orient. This arrangement is expected to divert from a number of Pacific Coast ports much grain which is now necessarily moved by trans-continental freights. The Frisco has also been handling shipments of grain through Texas ports, but that line does not get to tidewater over its own rails and until the terminal here was obtained it had no outlet to the sea. It is expected that grain shipments will be as active over the Frisco as coal has been, even in the uncompleted state of the road, for more export and bunker coal has been offered than could be conveniently handled during December.—P. J. P.

TENNESSEE

Huntington, Tenn.—Kee Bros. have sold their grist mill to G. C. Spellings. Commercial feeds will also be stocked.

Nashville, Tenn.—W. R. Tate Co., grain and feed dealers and operators of an elvtr. here, are defendants in a suit to recover on a \$70,000 claim. Fraudulent selling of defendants' company's stock is averred by the complainants, J. W. J. O. and P. A. Robertson of Springfield, Tenn., who also charge the company is insolvent. The Tate concern is capitalized at \$300,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—Lee D. Jones and Charles G. Robinson, grain and feedstuffs brokers, were chosen as pres. and vice-pres., respectively, of the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n Dec. 18.

TEXAS

Waco, Tex.—The Early-Foster Brokerage Co. was recently taken into membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Groom, Tex.—Barnett-Fields Grain Co., capital stock \$20,000, was just incorporated Dec. 18 by J. A. Barnett, Truett and Madison Fields.—P. J. P.

Houston, Tex.—The McAshan Grain Co., grain brokers, has tendered its resignation as a member of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, having discontinued the grain business.

Bovina, Tex.—The elvtr. here owned and operated by the Clovis (New Mex.) Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently became the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Clovis. The same mgr. will continue in charge.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Work on the 1,750,000-bu. addition for the Fort Worth Elvtr. Co. is rapidly nearing completion. The total storage facilities here will slightly exceed 5,000,000 bus. with the addition of this newest unit.

Temple, Tex.—The Childress Grain & Commission Co., A. E. Childress, prop., has been admitted to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n. Mr. Childress is no longer connected with the Childress Grain Co. of Temple.

Big Springs, Tex.—We have not perfected plans by which a grain elvtr. project might be realized. There are thousands of tons of grain sorghums grown in this immediate locality and an elvtr. should prove profitable.—C. T. Watson, sec'y, Chamber of Commerce.

Houston, Tex.—J. E. Ervine & Co. has of late purchased the grain elvtr. and warehouse which they built and operated from 1909 to 1919 and moved their office to the elvtr. Further, the firm name has been changed to Ervine & Bishop, but the personnel of the firm remains the same.

Houston, Tex.—Despite the \$35,000 fire damage loss to the 100x80-ft. warehouse and stocks of the Seaport Grain Co. on Dec. 1, the company's officials quickly obtained temporary headquarters and continued business practically without interruption. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The time and place of the next annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n is soon to be set by the Board of Directors. I have an idea it will be held at Dallas this time as it has not been there for some time and they are working hard for it.—H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

UTAH

Trenton, Utah.—The Trenton Grain & Mfg. Co. took over the properties of the Trenton Clarkson Mfg. Co. The plant is not under full-time operation nor are they handling any carload lots as yet.—X.

Murray, Utah.—The officers of our company now are Joseph S. Bennion, pres.; Samuel T. Bennion, v. pres.; and Hyrum Bennion, Jr., sec'y-treas. and gen'l mgr.—Hyrum Bennion & Sons Co. (Mr. Hyrum Bennion, Sr., died during December.)

WASHINGTON

Woodland, Wash.—Andrews & Son are setting up a Jay Bee Feed Mill.

Toppenish, Wash.—The D. T. Ham elvtr. burned Christmas week with an uninsured loss of \$15,000.

Olympia, Wash.—The Washington Farmers Union recently incorporated as a co-operative buying agency.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Alf Christianson & Co. is now the name used by the former City Grain & Seed Co.

Winlock, Wash.—The Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n are setting up a No. 3 Direct Connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Seattle, Wash.—An uptown office will be opened Jan. 19 in the Olympic Hotel by Logan & Bryan in charge of H. S. Golt.

[Continued on page 28.]

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO elevator and coal business for sale; extraordinary location; good business. Address 58A13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—The Farmers Co-operative Union elevator, coal sheds and warehouses; modern; located at Blair, Nebraska. Address all inquiries to Andrew Beck, Sec'y.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator, lumber and coal business for sale, small town. Handles 250,000 bus. annually. No competition. Very reasonable terms. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

QUICK SALE AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Fireproof Elevator 400,000 bu. in Chicago switching district.

Modern Feed Plant Denver, Colorado.
S. T. EDWARDS & CO.,
110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—65,000 bushel terminal elevator for sale, located in "Best City in the United States" and doing a big business with Poultry Feed Manufacturing as a side line. It will pay you to investigate. Address 58A4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA elevator for sale, 20,000 bu. capacity; located in best grain belt in state; house built in 1922; modern; doing good business; has warehouse for feed and coal. Do not answer unless you are looking for a good place. Address 58A21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS at Cole, Herbst and Rich for sale, also coal yard and elevator site at Swayzee, Indiana; located on Penn. and Nickel Plate Railroads; good established business. Price right and located so all can be handled from central office. Address United Grain & Supply Co., Swayzee, Ind.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA Elevator with hay and feed business for sale. Elevator 12,500 bu. capacity, electrically equipped, now filled up with corn and enjoying nice business in wholesale and retail trade of flour, feed and hay; have 400 tons hay and 4,000 bus. oats on hand. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

MALCOLM, NEBR., elevator for sale, capacity 14,000 bu.; small piece of real estate and office equipment included. Will receive sealed bids up to 12 o'clock noon, February 9, 1927. Bids will be opened at 1 o'clock, highest cash bidder will be considered. We reserve the right to reject all bids. Mail bids to Herman Krueger, Secretary, Malcolm, Nebr. For information write to Malcolm Grain Co., Malcolm, Nebr.

RECEIVER'S SALE—15,000 bushel elevator at Huxley, Iowa, twenty miles north of Des Moines; best corn and oats territory in Iowa; will be sold at Public Auction, subject to Court approval, on Saturday, January 22, 1927, at 2:00 p. m. Said elevator is on leased ground, it is electrically equipped, and provided with facilities for handling all side lines. For further information address Ira J. Melaas, Receiver, Huxley, Iowa.

ILLINOIS—To be sold at public auction January 19, 1927, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., an old established grain, coal and feed business. Elevator 50,000 bu. cap., handling about 250,000 bus. yearly; electric power; modern equipment; located on the main line of the C. & R. I. & P. R. R., in one of the best grain and stock feeding sections of Illinois; good sideline business. For further particulars address Atkinson Farmers Grain Company, Atkinson, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

KANSAS—3,500 bu. grain elevator with feed store in connection for sale. No competition. Good location. Address James Graff, Havensville, Kansas.

N. W. MISSOURI—Modern 10,000 bushel elevator for sale, town of 600 people, good schools and churches, \$6,000. Address 57X3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; motor power; feed, coal, hay, seed store, hay barn, coal sheds, sweet potato plant; on C&I&P., good farming country. Low price to settle estate. W. D. Mills, Anadarko, Okla.

INDIANA—60,000 bu. modern elevator for sale; good 7 room supt. house with out-buildings; scales; office; switch in from Clover Leaf Ry.; 8 acres ground; 2 miles from C&EIRY. Cayuga Station; price \$20,000; time on half. Lodi Grain Co., Rockville, Ind. J. M. Johns, Sec.

INDIANA—14,000 bu. elevator and feed business for sale; frame building with steel siding; equipped with corn sheller, feed grinder, 35 hp. engine, 60 boiler; in college town of 4,500; good grain and farming community; on CCC&SL R. R. Co. private side track. Address 58A18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA—Elevator and business of the Union Grain Co. of Union, Iowa, for sale. Dealers in grain, coal and feed. Good financial condition. Reason for selling—expiration of incorporated period and so many stockholders moved from the farm or left the community and not directly interested. Address Clare Carter, Sec'y, Union Grain Co., Union, Iowa.

KANSAS—Three modern elevators for sale, easy terms, part cash; residences included. Good feed business, includes grounds for stockyards and feeding purposes. No competition; located Republican Valley. Responsible party may handle \$5,000 cash payment—balance paper. Write 58A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED - FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

PENNSYLVANIA—17,000 bu. ironclad cribbed grain elevator for sale, modern type, built new in 1922, on Penna. R. R., with a coal trestle 112 ft. long, 16 ft. high, all steel and concrete. About 3 acres of ground goes with property; 11 miles from one of best small colleges in country. Will make easy terms to a conscientious hustler. Good reason for selling. Write 57W6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE BY TRUSTEE.

The 25,000 bushel capacity grain elevator with electric power and motor, including large safe, scales, furniture and fixtures, everything in first class order, together with the almost new office building and store-room combined, size 18x36 and coal shed size 26x54, five bins, cement foundations and floors, situated on own ground on the Great Northern Railroad right-of-way, at Colton, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, is offered for sale, bids in person or by mail will be received up to January 20th, 1927, by L. S. Hetland, Trustee of the Colton Grain Company of Colton, South Dakota.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN KANSAS—18,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, in excellent grain territory, good coal bins and warehouse. Address 58A9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Seven grain elevators for sale with coal, fence, lumber and building supply yards at small stations, good proposition, reasonably priced, no trades. Will sell one or more or all together. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

WILL LEASE elevator in Central Illinois, good terms, possession Jan. 1st. Address 57Y14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED—20,000 bu. elevator in corn belt. Prefer Ohio. Address 57Y9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WILL TRADE good half section Griggs Co., No. Dak., land, improved, for good elevator in corn belt. H. A. Olson, Harrisburg, So. Dak.

WANT TO BUY elevator at good station; state capacity, construction, condition, price, also annual business. Will pay cash. Address 57Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO EXCHANGE my farm of 115 acres, located in Fulton Co., Ind., for an elevator doing good business, centrally located. Address 58A23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN ever offered in a grain and milling property located at Adrian, Mich., a thriving city of 16,000 population. Large plot of land with large spacious buildings; has 250,000 bu. concrete tanks, one 20,000 bu. capacity iron tank, 12,000 bu. cribbed storage in handling house. Side tracks from N. Y. C. and D. T. & I. Rys., transit privileges. Wonderful opportunity to engage in wholesale jobbing business, flour, feed and grain, also mixed feed plant. Plenty of buildings. Machinery and buildings in best of condition. This plant in operation. We are offering all this property for \$25,000, which is about 15 cents on the dollar of replacement value. Address THE ADRIAN MILLING CO., Adrian, Mich.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MICHIGAN flour and feed mill for sale. Excellent R. R. location, in city of 70,000, nets \$8,500 a year. Requires \$10,000 cash, balance terms. Mielke Bros., Danville, Ill.

MIDGET MILL for sale, 25 barrel; complete with feed mill; engine 20 hp., type Y; the mill is a two-story frame building, concrete basement; all in A-1 condition; good new living house, barn, garage and poultry house; plenty of wheat at mill door. Good reason for selling. Address Chris Juhl, Twin Valley, Minn.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WILL TRADE a 2,400 acre ranch, fenced and improved, one parcel, in Thomas Co., Central Neb., 2 miles from R. R. station, for a grain elevator, hotel or other property. What have you? P. K. Franzman, Cedar Bluffs, Kansas.

WANTED—\$25,000 to \$50,000 by large concern now organizing. With or without services. Pre-organization opportunity. Mail order and chain store merchandising plan. If interested write for particulars. Address 58A22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE FOR YOU.

WANT TO HEAR from grain dealers who will handle best and most widely advertised line of radios and accessories as a side line. A chance to establish a big paying business in your territory without interfering with your grain business. Address 57Z20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Tripling Grain Ticket Book; used as salesman's sample; slightly damaged. Price \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Bargain 19 G T."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 1½ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Grain Receiving Ledger is designed for use by country grain buyers who keep individual accounts with their farmer patrons. Slightly damaged, was used as printer's sample. Price \$2.25 and postage. Weight 3 lbs. Order "Special 43."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts. Contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½. 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 5 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping separate daily record of each kind of grain received; 60 pages; 20 lines to page; space for 3,200 loads of grain; printed on ledger paper, high grade binding. Soiled; price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 321."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 0, Special," price \$2.00.

Sales, Shipments & Returns, a combined sales and shipping ledger, providing spaces for complete detailed information regarding returns from each shipment; 80 double pages, each page containing space for recording 29 shipments. Soiled from being used as printer's sample. Price \$1.75 f. o. b. Chicago. Order Special 14AA.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted by man with 25 yrs. exp. in retail flour and feed business. H. B. Caulkins, 265 Westwood Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

POSITION wanted as manager or solicitor, either local or traveling, with some good grain firm; best of references furnished. Address 57S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A position as manager of a grain elevator in Illinois; 15 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business. Address 57Z19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as superintendent of a line of country elevators in good producing territory; long experience in Central Illinois running country elevators; best of references. Write 58A8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers or Independent Elevator; 15 yrs. exp.; excellent reference; understand books, sidelines; at present employed, good reason for changing. Write 57Z5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CONNECTION WANTED.

GRAIN MAN of ample terminal market experience and unquestioned financial standing would consider any sound proposition from any person or firm desirous of forming a St. Louis grain connection. Must control reasonable volume of St. Louis shipments. Address 57Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED—We are increasing our line and need additional salesmen. Knowledge of elevators preferred. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

GOOD HOPE CO-OPERATIVE CO. of Good Hope, Ill., will receive bids for manager and operator for the year 1927 beginning March 1st. Send bids to B. F. Holcomb, Sec'y, R. F. D. No. 2, Macomb, Ill., or call in person.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESS WANTED.

WANT present address of O. V. Osman, who was manager of this elevator in 1916 or 1917. If you know where he is please advise Jetmore Co-op Elevator Co., Jetmore, Kans.

ADDRESS of W. H. Rhodes, author of Rhodes' Calculating System wanted. Address 57V17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 32-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, good condition, running every day. Object of selling is to install electric power. Price right. Address 57Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One hp., 110 volt, three phase motor, nearly new, \$25.00. Moseman Heyne Co., Pender, Nebr.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. Size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE.

BOWSHER No. 9 ear corn crusher grinder for sale. Growers Association, Arcade, N. Y.

BARGAINS—2 Hess Driers; Motors; 40 HP. Case Horizontal Boiler—in good condition. J. M. Allen, P. O. Box 75, Decatur, Illinois.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Hammer feed grinder, large capacity, light power; combined Sidney Sheller and Cleaner, 300 bu. capacity; 20 hp., 3 phase motor. W. W. Pearson, Upland, Indiana.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above.
Standard Mill Supply Co.,
501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 Cyclone Duster, 1 good Bran Packer, 1 Flour Packer 50-15-12½.

1 Purifier, Air Drum Comp. Suction.
1 Bleacher and Drum Mixer No. 11745.
1 Sifter.
1 Buckley Machine, No. 7312, new.
1 Buckley, old.
1 Wheat Cleaning Machine, 1 Wheat Steamer.
35 hp. Steam Engine, 60 Boiler, good shape.
About 30 iron and wood pulleys, belting and cups, shafting.
Write Walter S. Campbell, Greencastle, Ind.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

THREE THOUSAND feet 30" four ply rubber belting for \$1.00 per foot, Kansas City.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILLS: 20, 22 and 24 in. Monarch motor driven; 24" Single Head motor driven Bauer Bros. Belt driven ball bearing attrition mills; 24" Monarch, 24" Bauer, 18" Dreadnought, 14" Diamond Huller, 3 Wolf B. B. Rolls 9x30, 1 stand 9x36.

Dust collectors; Car Puller; Four Water-wheels; Elevator buckets and bolts; 7 large elevators; Union Iron Works Corn Sheller with gyratory cleaner; Hutcheson Corn Sheller; 1 Gardner Batch Mixer with Sifter; 1 1000 lb. vertical batch mixer, new; 2 Receiving Separators; 9x24 three high Allis Roller Mills; 9x24 Robinson 2 high ball bearing feed mill; 7x18 three high N&M corrugated for cracked corn; 2 and 3 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 1 late type Richardson 4 bu. Automatic Scale; pulleys; shafting; hangers.

Everything for the elevator and flour mill. Write your wants.

A. D. HUGHES CO., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One electric elevator in good condition, 3,000 pound capacity. Address The First National Bank, Frankfort, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MONITOR No. 6 combined oat clipper and cleaner with sieves for sale, new, never used. Will sell cheap for cash. Borah & Beougher, Grinnell, Kansas.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Hercules Crusher, 100 bu. capacity.
Little Giant Crusher, 30 bu. capacity.
Triumph Sheller, 100 bu. capacity.
Chief Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder, 50 bu. capacity.
Scalpers; bag holders; used 18" and 20" ball bearing Monarch Attrition Mills.
L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. **ANSTED & BURKE CO.,** Springfield, Ohio.



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered price

Grain Trade News.

[Continued from page 25.]

Pullman, Wash.—A four-day course in grain marketing is being offered by the agricultural department of the state college here.

Lind, Wash.—Fifteen sacks of wheat were taken from each of the four warehouses at Vassar and Pizaire belonging to the Union Elvtr. & Whse. Co. and the Milwaukee Grain Co. The prowlers gained admittance by prying the locks.

WISCONSIN

Mineral Point, Wis.—The Martin Feed Co. has moved into its recently remodeled quarters.

Sugar Bush, Wis.—The feed mill of C. F. Kilian has been purchased by Clifford Young.

Coloma, Wis.—Coloma Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc., with capital stock of \$15,000, was just incorporated by Wm. Schubert, John Ristau and Wm. Wacholtz.

Superior, Wis.—Charles W. Peacock was appointed a member of the Grain & Warehouse Commission by Gov. Blaine, on Dec. 28, to succeed Mollie H. Widell, whose term has expired. Mr. Peacock's term expires the first Monday in February of 1929.

Black River Falls, Wis.—C. W. Chenoweth will rebuild to replace elvtr. lost by fire Dec. 2. Loss amounted to \$3,000 more than the \$7,000 insurance carried. House was known as the White Star Elvtr. No contracts have been let as yet.—Magnus Larson, mgr.

Green Bay, Wis.—Grain was taken into the bins of the new Cargill (C. & N. W. Ry.) Grain Co.'s half-million-bushel elvtr. Dec. 27, just twelve and a half weeks after the first concrete was poured. The new plant stands on the site of the old burned (1916) Cargill house.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The rate of interest for the month of January was determined by the Finance Com'te of the Chamber of Commerce as 6%.

A resolution declaring that when any spot car of grain carried over for any reason beyond the day of original inspection is offered for sale on the Exchange floor, the seller must mark the sample sales ticket with a rubber stamp "One Day," and the buyer of such car must give authority to have the car switched to destination on the day of sale, unless the buyer and seller have otherwise specifically agreed, just passed the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

The application of the newly rebuilt C. M. & St. P. Ry. Elvtr "E" to be designated as a registered storage house under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce to the maximum storage capacity of 1,500,000 bus., was approved by the Board of Directors of the Chamber, effective Dec. 8. T. M. Ladd has been appointed a deputy registrar of storage house receipts, stationed at Elvtr. "E." It will be recalled the former house was burned in June, 1924. The increased volume of grain handled made this action imperative.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James T. Mallon, 65, an outstanding member of the Chamber over twenty-five years, died Christmas night at home while scanning the newspaper. He commenced his career when but 15 with his father in the firm of Mallon & Phelan. Later, for close to two decades, he was sec'y of the Rialto Elvtr. Co., then associating himself with J. T. Mallon & Son, Henry Rang & Co., and the La Budde Feed & Grain Co. He had spent Christmas day with his son, Howard, ass't sec'y of the Wisconsin Grain Elvtrs. Co., and did not complain of ailment whatsoever. A second son, Harry, is connected with the Cargill Grain Co. at Green Bay, Wis., while a third son is connected with St. Louis University.

WYOMING

Torrington, Wyo.—Extensive improvements are contemplated for the Eaton Grain Co.'s plant here, owned and operated by Mayor W. O. Eaton. L. E. Eaton owns the Yoder (Wyo.) elvtr. plant formerly run in conjunction with this plant, the partnership then existing between these two men being dissolved at the time the latter was chosen as postmaster of Torrington.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Genuine Early Burt Seed Oats and Genuine Red Seed Oats. Address C. R. Lewis, Jacksonville, Illinois.

RED TOP SEED for sale, best of all, 98%, 25c per lb. Samples on request. Patoka Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Patoka, Ill.

WHITE OATS—Several car loads of nice bright No. 2 Old White Oats for sale, 38 lb. or better, will make fine seed oats, at 60c per bu. f.o.b. Lake View, Ohio, while they last. The Lakeview Elevator Co., Lakeview, Ohio.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—A quantity of Flint Corn, also White Cap and Yellow Dent. Write us regarding your offerings of feed corn. Kelly, Case & Company, Tilbury, Ontario, Canada.

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CORNELI

Seed Company

Saint Louis, Missouri
FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS
Weekly Price List on Request

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

Sweet Clover Seed

We are the largest handlers of
Sweet Clover in North Dakota
Send us your inquiries of either carloads
or bag lots.



North American Seed Co. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOVERS—TIMOTHY ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

We Buy SEEDS

Red Clover, Alsike Clover
Sweet Clover, Oats, Millet,
Spring Rye, Timothy, Etc.

Mail us samples for bids
Sample bags sent on request

NORTHROP, KING & Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

COURTEEN Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky
Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA
BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CANE
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register

for car lot dealers

Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1¾ lbs.

FORM 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for registering 21,600 cars. Price, \$3.25. Weight 2¾ lbs.

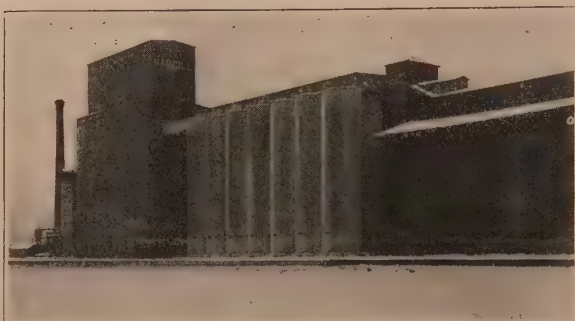
Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Grain Handling Equipment

The Machinery With a Reputation

For Long Life and Low Maintenance Cost



Cargill Elevator



Itasca Elevator

The Cargill Elevator and the Itasca Elevator recently completed at Superior, Wis., are equipped with WELLER machinery

Weller Machinery

is built to give the maximum of service at the lowest possible cost for upkeep. It is made by men who know its application and the duties it is to perform—Quality is built into it.

Large or Small Elevators

contemplating new installations or replacing old equipment will find it to their advantage to investigate thoroughly the design and quality of the machinery we make.

Competent Engineers

in our employ will be glad to assist the engineer or builder in selecting equipment best adapted to the requirements.

WELLER MADE SPIRAL CONVEYOR



Cold Rolled Steel
Wear Long

Sectional Flights
Easy to Replace

WE MAKE

Car Door Openers	Bag Elevators
Apron Conveyors	Loading Spouts
Belt Conveyors	Elevator Spouts
Bucket Conveyors	Dock Spouts
Drag Conveyors	Grain Cleaners
Pan Conveyors	Truck Dumps
Mixing Conveyors	Wagon Dumps
Spiral Conveyors	Track Hoppers
Trippers	Power Shovels
Bucket Elevators	Car Pullers
Elevator Buckets	Rope Drives
Elevator Boots	Gears
Elevator Casing	Sprockets
Elevator Heads	Chain

Power Transmitting Machinery
Coal Handling Machinery

*Write Us
Before Placing Your Order*

WELLER MFG. CO.
1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 10, 1927

A LEADERSHIP undeterred by fear of government regulation is the need of the hour in the speculative grain markets.

FARSIGHTED dealers who are anxious to have better business conditions prevail in the grain trade are supporting the trade's ass'ns and thereby helping to bring about the improvement desired.

ADVENT of the corn borer in Illinois is credited with having boosted the price of corn a cent a bushel. If so, this poor worm has done more for the farmer than all the farm relief bills introduced to date.

ALL COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators are fervently wishing their competitors a happy and prosperous New Year and the far-seeing ones have come to the conclusion that if they will exert themselves to drive discord out of their local markets they too will have a happy and prosperous New Year.

FRICTION and hot bearings cause so many grain elevator fires it would seem decidedly profitable for elevator owners to insist that all elevator shafts be equipped with non-friction bearings. The loss at Raub, Ind., last month due to heated bearings in the driving shaft serves again to emphasize the need of greater vigilance in inspecting all bearings before leaving the elevator at night and especially after the machinery has been running steadily all day. The fire at Salina, Kans., which resulted in the destruction of three elevator legs and the soaking of 10,000 bus. of wheat was traced direct to friction in the elevator head.

"WATER did more damage than fire" is the complaint from a Winchester, Ky., sufferer from fire, recently, and that is the general complaint of grain dealers and millers who do not talk to the fire chiefs in advance of the fire and explain to them the great damage that is sure to follow the throwing of water on grain or grain products.

THE YEAR 1926 was a disappointment to the pessimists who in the early part of the year viewed the last half with foreboding. With the beginning of 1927 they now have postponed their prognostications of business recession indefinitely, as all recognized authorities predict business in general will continue good during the first half of the present year.

UNLESS stockholders take a more intensive interest in the welfare in the corporations of the land the income taxes of their companies will be increased next year to 13½%. In view of the fact that the receipts from income taxes of 1926 have exceeded all estimates by over one-half billion dollars, there seems to be no justification for the increase authorized.

GIVING FREE STORAGE, advancing money and giving the rise of the market have brought disaster to so many country elevator operators recently that all are beginning to recognize the folly of attempting to do business by such expensive methods and many are striving to induce all brother dealers to join in a general campaign against these vicious practices.

GAS ENGINES were the cause of three elevator accidents reported in this number. At Vickeryville, Mich., the engine is credited with exploding while at Canfield, Ill., back firing caused a fire loss of \$12,000 and at Mt. Auburn, Ill., the blow torch is credited with causing another fire. Many of these accidents are easily prevented through the exercise of vigilance on the part of the elevator operators.

SECTIONAL representation is so well provided in Congress that it has no place on the Interstate Commerce Commission. The nomination of Cyrus E. Woods as a member of the Commission should have been based on his personal fitness, as he is well posted on traffic matters, rather than unfortunately because he is alleged to represent Pennsylvania interests. Mr. Cox whose term expired Dec. 31 was named to represent the traveling salesmen, and McManamy to represent union labor, affording the president two bad precedents.

HEATING screenings, elevator dust and broken grain are frequently credited with having started a fire in the grain store house, but there remains some doubt as to the fire being really caused by spontaneous combustion. Elevator men who make it a practice to leave sweepings and finely broken particles of grain heaped up in a dark or damp corner not only attract weevil and flour moths but tolerate conditions that may start a fire. The house which is kept clean and free from such accumulations is more inviting to customers as well as more encouraging to the enterprising dealer who is trying to build up a business. The dealer who takes no pride in his surroundings as a rule does not care if the weevil or fire does drive him out of business.

WIRES carrying 13,500 volts of electricity or even a much smaller voltage should be thoroughly guarded against the careless and the ignorant. Two employees of a Council Bluffs, Ia., elevator last month touched a wire, heavily charged, with a steel rod and at the last account both were in the hospital with bodies badly burned. Their fellow employees experienced much difficulty in prying them loose from the steel bar.

POOL MANAGERS in Canada are about ready to abandon "orderly marketing," after having used that slogan to get control of the wheat business. Now they say, "When there is a demand for anything, to some extent regardless of the price, you have to take advantage of selling at that time," or "Some time later we may be caught with the bag in our hands." "We have already had that experience to some extent."

FIGHTING with your competitors has never been known to bring permanent advantage or profit to anyone. The old time policy of "Live and Let Live" merits more general adoption by the grain trade. If you want the confidence of your competitors and the respect of your customers, eliminate the vicious practices now destroying profits and you will gain a much better standing in the community as well as a living profit.

IF THE metric system of weights and measures has so many advantages the wonder is merchants and manufacturers have not long since adopted it for Congress legalized its use years ago. It should not be necessary to make its use compulsory in order to bring about its adoption. Users of weights and measures should know if it would profit their business to discard all present units and adopt the metric system provided by H. R. No. 10. The expense of displacing present units would be enormous.

THE MANAGERS of two Kansas elevators now in the hands of receivers as reported in the news column of this number, are much worried by the disposal of grain which had been stored for farmer patrons. Many grain elevator operators who shipped out grain of patrons whom they were trying to accommodate are now being prosecuted for embezzlement, so it behooves all elevator operators acting as bailee to hold the grain or face prosecution if they fail to pay for it. That free storage or even storage for a charge must soon be discontinued by all country elevator operators seems certain.

GRAIN DEALERS who have not enough backbone to insist upon receiving a fair, living wage for marketing the farmer's grain should try some other line where competition is not so keen. It seems ridiculous that grain dealers should continue to handle grain for nothing when their own books show a loss year after year. It is folly to try to serve anybody at a loss because such practices insure the early dissipation of all working capital and the abandonment of the facilities provided for expediting and facilitating the marketing of the farmer's grain. The farmer needs the live, wide awake grain dealer just as much as the progressive dealer needs the producer.

BURGLARS persist in taking advantage of the grain elevator's isolation. In the news columns of this number are reports of four burglar raids. In Arkansas they took the safe. In Missouri they broke the safe and took \$80.00 in cash. They also broke the safe in West Virginia and in Shelbyville, Mich., they stole 800 bus. of wheat. Elevator operators seldom employ night watchmen so it is imperative that they adopt every safeguard possible to protect their property. Heavy bars over windows as well as strong locks on doors will help to check these depredations. One Illinois dealer who has been visited several times equipped the windows of his office with wiring so that whenever a window is opened it sounds an alarm in his own home as well as in the home of the town marshal.

SMUTTY WHEAT and Rye in wheat has earned such heavy discounts for Kansas wheat shippers on the last crop that a well attended meeting was held in Hutchinson recently and an active campaign has been started against these discount earners. It should be an easy matter for elevator operators to encourage the wheat growers through the use of heavy discounts to take every precaution known to scientific Agriculture in placing their wheat in better condition before marketing it. The wheat buyer who neglects to discount each purchase for smut and other foreign matter thereby helps to encourage growers to make no effort to produce better wheat. All Agricultural experiment stations and the more intelligent farmers are working to bring about the production of better wheat so the wheat buyer should be delighted to join in the campaign for better grain.

An Envious Arbitration Record.

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n recently filed its 28th arbitration case. That is surely a splendid record for a state Ass'n that has been serving the trade for twenty-five years. It proves conclusively that its members are not only careful in making contracts, but also that they are disposed to be fair in adjusting trade differences. Those who are unwilling to compromise business disputes generally insist upon arbitration. The work of the arbitration committees has accomplished much in giving all members of the trade a clearer understanding of their own rights in disputed cases as well as a fairer consideration for the rights of others. Some arbitrations are necessary to establish the rights of the disputants, but after the convictions of experienced arbitrators are definitely outlined it should not be necessary to re-arbitrate time and again the same points in succeeding controversies.

The disseminators of the decisions of various arbitration committees has been a real education for the progressive dealers who read, but of course there are some grain dealers who cherish the idea that they have not time to read, and without doubt they pay many times as much for refusing to read and keep posted as the valuable information available would cost them.

This record is one of which every member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n should be proud. Men of intelligence and high ideals enjoy keeping their business on a high plane.

Elevator Operators Adopting Better Methods.

We have been deeply gratified recently by a number of letters which have convinced us that our campaign against the bad practices' long strangling operators of country elevators is at last leading the sufferers to a determined stand against storing grain free or for compensation, advancing or lending money free or for an interest charge, or giving the rise of the market. When country elevator operators come to a realization of the true advantages of working in harmony against the business wrecking practices which have so long handicapped the grain business, they will soon bring about the general adoption of more businesslike methods, render better service and obtain surer profits.

The fixed expenses of operating a country elevator today are more than double the overhead expenses of ten years ago, yet many grain elevator operators persist in trying to do business on the old time margins and succeed only in wasting their operating capital. They get nothing for their time and labor or the use of their facilities. It is most encouraging that some have taken a firm stand against these old time practices and we sincerely hope that they will help us to keep up the agitation against these business wrecking methods until they no longer handicap the trade at any station.

Let Us Advance.

Better conditions and surer profits will prevail in the grain trade when men actively engaged in operating country elevators think, talk and write constructively of the many bad practices and loose methods handicapping the business at every station.

You can not expect to command either the respect or the confidence of your community if your bad practices perpetually keep your business on the verge of bankruptcy. Thoughtful farmers prefer to do business with the successful merchant because they believe he knows his business. Hi Oberbidder never won a farmer for a friend because all his patrons suspected him of clandestinely taking some unfair advantage to offset the favors openly granted.

Do not deceive yourself with the old heresy that you are "too busy to read" what others are thinking, writing and doing about the every day problems of your business. Grain dealers willing to profit by the experiences and convictions of others gain practical knowledge at the lowest cost of time and money. Dealers learning only from the hard knocks of experience pay the highest tuition.

If the country grain business is ever to be pulled out of the despondency into which its many profit wrecking practices have pushed it, then the more enterprising leaders must join hands in an active campaign of education to the Advantages of Better Business Methods. Talk to your competitors, write to them and urge them to read the helpful grain trade journals with the hope that they may become more successful merchants and better citizens. Cut-throat methods will not be eliminated from the grain business until the kindly co-operation of the progressive dealers educates the stragglers to the folly of persisting in practices

which experience has proved will destroy both profits and business.

Let all start 1927 with a firm determination to place the grain business on a higher, safer and surer basis. Let's go!

The Need of a Uniform Cost System.

Elevator operators who do not draw off a trial balance each month, who do not keep all the expenses of their grain business separate from other lines, will find helpful suggestions in the address delivered before the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers on practical association work. Through intelligent auditing of grain accounts, the accounting system of grain dealers simplified and clarified so that each and all can more readily determine the exact cost of handling grain.

Until elevator operators know their exact costs, they will not believe they are incurring an annual loss for the privilege of buying and selling grain. When their own books show a balance on the wrong side of the ledger year after year, they will voluntarily improve their methods and refuse to handle more grain which would serve only to increase their annual loss.

The country grain trade is hampered by so many ridiculous and extravagant practices which have no place in the grain business, none in the afflicted territory can hope to get a living out of the business until those old-time abuses are corrected and the business placed on a paying basis. This can be accomplished only through the general adoption of a uniform accounting system. When such a system has been generally adopted, the trade will be on the high road to better and safer methods.

"Not Guilty."

The seven directors of the Tabor Grain Co., Tabor, Ill., who were charged with larceny, grand larceny and larceny by bailee and the alleged misappropriation of grain stored in the Company's elevator, after a two weeks' trial were set free when the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." This case was but the first of fifteen separate charges against the directors who testified that the grain had been shipped out and sold without their knowledge or consent. The manager, on the contrary, testified that he had been ordered by the directors to ship out and sell the grain.

Civil suits amounting to \$48,000, brought by farmers whose grain was disposed of without taking up their storage receipts are still pending. If the company is reorganized as rumor indicates will be done it is reasonable to presume that it will no longer grant free storage. Even though none of the other pending cases are brought to trial the directors have had enough experience with this expensive practice to force them to abandon it.

Giving free storage serves primarily to encourage farmer patrons to speculate with cash grain. Few farmers are fitted either by market information, temperament or experience to speculate in grain of any kind, and the sooner they are convinced of this fact the sooner will they be willing to market their grain when it is ready for the market. If farmers must speculate in their own products then they should build storage bins on their own farms where they can hold the grain without being

under obligations to anyone, then when the market suits them they can haul it to town and dispose of it. So long as they hold it on the farm it is out of sight and does not depress the market price.

Shipping out stored grain without settling with the owner for it encourages bailors to bring suit for their loss and induces many to urge the state's attorney to prosecute bailees for embezzlement. So many dealers are being prosecuted for this offense that storage of farmers' grain whether free or for a charge must soon be a thing of the past.

Increased Insurance Cost Traceable to Heavy Fire Losses.

Grain elevator operators in the west and northwest will be somewhat distressed to learn that the stock companies insuring grain elevators against fire have not only boosted their rates in some cases 100%, but they are refusing to insure a number of elevators which formerly they grabbed at a cut rate.

The many grain elevator fire losses due to carelessness, arson and incendiarism have driven many good companies out of the field so that henceforth it will be necessary for elevator owners to correct the known fire hazards of their plants in order to get insurance against loss by fire in a desirable company at a rate which will not be prohibitive. Grain elevator owners can do much to effect a reduction in these rates by greater care of their property and more vigilance in preventing fires. The dirty run-down elevator suggests to everyone a lackadaisical attitude of the elevator operator toward the machinery and nothing will burn an elevator quicker than lack of lubrication or care of mechanical equipment throughout the plant.

The grain business is not in so profitable a position that the elevator operators can look with complacency on an increase in their fire insurance cost, and it is up to them to improve the conditions of their plants or have their risks rejected by the careful, responsible fire insurance companies. Otherwise they must carry the fire risks themselves or accept a policy in a weak company whose ability to pay in case of a fire is doubtful.

The change in rates and in the practices of the stock companies is traceable direct to their heavy losses on grain elevators and their contents. If the losses continue at the recent rate, many of the fire insurance companies will refuse to write more than 50% of the value of the plant and thereby force the owner to exercise greater vigilance against the known hazards, that have been so destructive of elevator property in the northwest during recent years.

One class of risks which all insurance companies must exercise more vigilance in avoiding is the poor elevator which is a commercial failure. All fire insurance companies have suffered severely as the direct result of carelessness and criminal practices. Now the tables are to be turned and for a time at least the property owners must stand for an increased fire insurance cost until reduced losses prove that they in their turn have exercised a greater vigilance in the care of their properties and are trying earnestly to prevent fires.

Grading of Corn at Chicago.

The summer of 1926 long will be remembered by the Chicago elevator men as the year that corn went out of condition in their houses to an unprecedented extent.

The corn that went out of condition went into store during the winter, and the present condition of the corn arriving leads to the question whether history is going to repeat itself in 1927.

Out of a total of 9,573 cars of corn of all grades arriving at Chicago during December 1925 6,870 or 71 per cent graded No. 5, 6 or no grade.

During December 1926 an even greater percentage or 4,200 out of 5,606 cars, 74 per cent, was graded No. 5, 6 or lower. Thus the Chicago warehousemen have the same opportunity they had last year to fill their houses with kiln dried corn. Their activities a year ago redounded to the benefit of the country shippers whose low grade corn they took care of on arrival, by enhancement of price, however ill it may have turned out for the holders of the corn in the bins, that was posted.

Recently the conditions have been running the same as in December. During the 11 days Dec. 27 to Jan. 8 the reported grading of the 2,942 cars of corn arriving was 415 No. 4 or better, and 2,427 No. 5 or lower. The No. 5 or lower amounted to 72 per cent of the receipts. Whatever change there has been in the quality of the corn arriving has been for the worse so far during the new year, the percentage of No. 6 corn being greater than during the first half of December.

Discounts on the lower grades seem to have steadied, now ruling at a 10-cent spread between No. 3 and No. 6 yellow at Chicago. On Jan. 7 No. 3 yellow with Illinois proportional billing sold at 70 cents, No. 6 at 61 cents and sample grade as low as 51½ cents, when corn for May delivery ranged from 79¾ to 80¾ cents.

To avoid heavy losses by low grading of corn it is advisable for grain dealers or farmers who have good corn to pick out the bad ears before shelling, and feed soft corn at home instead of paying freight on water to a distant terminal market.

Farm Relief Hearings Closed.

Com'ites of Congress having farm relief legislation in charge have been hastening their consideration of the bills introduced. No one but members of Congress was permitted to take up their time by appearing before them at the hearings, which were finally closed Jan. 8.

Mr. Aswell's No. 15655 substitute for the McNary-Haugen bill was introduced Jan. 3, but Mr. Aswell has not asked for a hearing. No equalization fee is provided for.

Mr. Crisp introduced Jan. 6 a bill, H. R. 15963, for a Federal Farm Board, to make loans to co-operative marketing ass'ns, the government to stand all losses instead of having the farmers pay an equalization fee, while the marketing ass'n managers try to rig the market by holding the surpluses. All farm commodities are included. This bill is calculated to bankrupt the national treasury.

Mr. Johnson of South Dakota on Jan. 6 introduced H. R. 15973 appropriating \$6,000,000 to be loaned in amounts not to exceed \$300 to farmers in drouth-stricken areas for the purchase of seed wheat, oats, barley and flax, the advances to be made thru such agencies as the sec'y of the department of agriculture may designate.

What is known as the Jacobstein Plan for farm relief is approved by Prof. Jas. E. Boyle of Cornell University, who is well informed on the grain business from the standpoint of the dealers and members of the exchanges. It is to be introduced as a bill. It provides for a Farm Congress to meet at Kansas City with an executive com'ite of 15 to administer the surplus revolving fund and collect the equalization fee when bought by grain dealers or millers.

Chicago Business of 1926.

The trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during 1926 was considered small. Wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley cleared aggregated 34,623,705,000 bus. The turnover in wheat totaled 24,260,690,000; corn, 7,378,027,000 bus.; oats, 2,082,576,000 bus.; rye, 902,392,000 bus. and barley, 20,000 bus.

During 1926 a total of 108,938 cars of grain were inspected at Chicago compared with 98,993 in 1925; 247,805,000 bus. of grain was received, compared with 239,616,000; 151,805,000 bus. of grain was shipped, compared with 163,039,000.

Receipts of grain and seed for 1926 and 1925 compared, are as follows: Wheat, 38,113,000 bus., against 28,244,000; corn, 92,710,000 bus., against 83,557,000; oats, 47,243,000 bus., against 53,547,000; rye, 2,163,000 bus., against 5,895,000; barley, 9,032,000 bus., against 9,833,000; timothy seed, 31,231,000 lbs., against 33,381,000; clover seed, 16,974,000 lbs., against 11,845,000; other grass seed, 25,747,000 lbs., against 25,091,000; flax seed, 2,274,000 bus., against 2,152,000.

Shipments for the same years compared are as follows: Wheat, 32,131,000 bus., against 25,885,000; corn, 39,232,000 bus., against 41,239,000; oats, 36,678,000 bus., against 48,919,000; rye, 2,292,000 bus., against 6,052,000; barley, 2,453,000 bus., against 2,730,000; timothy seed, 25,730,000 lbs., against 21,840,000; clover seed, 10,610,000 lbs., against 5,606,000; other grass seed, 13,547,000 lbs., against 11,576,000; flax seed, 43,000 bus., against 45,000.

Shrinkage Deduction on Texas State Traffic.

The Texas section of the Texas-Louisiana Tariff Buro, in docket No. 6803-Tx, announced a hearing for Jan. 4 at Dallas on the incorporation into tariffs of the deduction of ⅓ of one per cent on claims for loss of grain in transit, as follows:

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS COVERING LOSS IN WEIGHT ON SHIPMENTS OF BULK GRAIN. TEXAS INTRASTATE TRAFFIC: Proposition from carriers to establish the following rule to govern the allowance account shrinkage of grain while in transit on Texas intrastate traffic:

(a) Carriers will not be responsible for loss due to natural shrinkage

(b) When liability is established, there shall be deducted from the loss in weight on all grain one-eighth of one per cent of total weight of the car.

(c) This deduction represents reasonable shrinkage due to evaporation or other natural causes and is to be made from shipping weights.

(d) Claims will be adjusted by carriers in accordance with the law that governs.

(e) In case of a disputed claim, the records of both the claimant and the carrier shall be available to both parties.

Proposed rules have been made effective to apply on traffic between points in Southwestern Freight Bureau Territory.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

B/4 43458 went east thru Winchester, Ind., at 10 a. m., Dec. 22, leaking a stream of corn at least 2 inches thru, on the south side of the car.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

P. R. R. 59160 was found leaking oats at both side doors, in the Undercliff Yards at Cincinnati, O., on Dec. 8.—J. A. Hallam, chief inspector and weighmaster, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Determining Loss in Cleaning?

Grain Dealers Journal: This is a farmers' elevator company. It is planned to install cleaning machinery in the elevator for removing cracked grain, chaff, sand, and other foreign material. As the grain of all members will be pooled or mingled and so sold, and the cleaning process will take place after it is mingled, it will be necessary to have some system whereby the exact percentages of cracked grain, foreign material, etc., can be determined from a sample at the time each load of grain is weighed in to the elevator.

What method is recommended for such determination?—Ralph R. Will, Portales, N. Mex.

Ans.: It is advisable to follow the method of separation practiced by grain inspectors, as the sieves needed are easily obtained.

The separation should approximate as closely as practicable the cleaning operation to be made subsequently.

The elevator should provide hand sieves fine enough to separate sand and dust from samples, then by taking 100 centigrams of a sample, weighing it and separating the sand, dust and other material, the operator can tell what percentage of the sample is not grain.

In order to determine the percentage of broken kernels it would be necessary to take a handful from each load and separate the broken kernels from the rest of the sample by hand, then by weighing each portion of sample the operator can tell what percentage of the grain is cracked, and what percentage is good. If he will take a sample from each wagon load received and then determine the average of all the wagon loads delivered by each farmer, he will arrive at a fair dockage on his portion of the grain put into the bin.

Ardito Wheat?

Grain Dealers Journal: I have received a sample of Ardito wheat that was harvested in June. The senders do not state whether it is a spring or winter variety. What is it? Can it be sown here?—R. E. Clouse, Clarkston, Wash.

Ans.: In reply the following has been received from the United States Department of Agriculture:

This Department has requested, but has not received, a sample of this new variety of wheat. Our information concerning it has been published in *Foreign Crops and Markets*, Vol. 11, No. 24, December 11, 1925, and is as follows:

"A new variety of wheat has been perfected in Italy to which the name 'Ardito' has been given, says Mr. A. A. Osborne, Acting Commercial Attache at Rome, under date of October 17. This wheat was especially developed by the Plant and Seed Improvement Office of the Italian Federation of Agricultural Associations for sowing in northern Italy, where wheat farmers have had to contend with lodging, rust and scorching.

"The Ardito wheat has been tested annually since 1921. It is said that while other varieties were affected by rust, scorching or lodging, the fields planted to Ardito were untouched. Italian farmers are displaying much interest in the new variety and it is believed that as much as one-fifth of the entire wheat acreage of northern Italy will be sown to Ardito in the coming season. The new variety has short straw and is ready for harvesting about the second week in June, which is about 12 days earlier than any other variety. This early ripening allows of a secondary crop being grown after the wheat harvest."

From the above discussion of this new wheat we are inclined to the opinion that it is a spring variety and possibly of the durum class. Durum wheat is grown in northern Italy and in the Northern Great Plains of this country and used principally for the manufacture of semolina, from which macaroni and other edible pastes are made. Durum wheat has been found unadapted in the Pacific Northwest. The reported resistance to rust would be of little value to growers in the Pacific Northwest, as rust

seldom, if ever, occurs in that section.—W. A. Taylor, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Gas to Kill Rats and Mice?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago I saw an advertisement in the Journal of some kind of a gas to be pumped into rat holes to kill rats and mice. What is the name of it?—R. C. Chittenden, Graf, Neb.

Ans.: This gas is hydrocyanic acid gas; and for this purpose comes in cylinders under pressure.

Poor Grain Man Pilloried While Real Thieves Go Scot Free.

Grain Dealers Journal: Referring to the Journal of Dec. 10, page 675, concerning the Clement Grain Co. case, we would like to know, in the eyes of the Interstate Commerce Commission, just what is the terrible crime committed and the penalty, in the event a concern is in the habit of having grain officially inspected and happened to mark on the B/L, "officially inspected," and it happens the car was not officially inspected?

If we are liable to be accused of any gross crime in an instance like this, and our noble citizens like Doheny can go free, I think it is time for grain men to wake up and find just where they stand.

Thanking you kindly in advance for this information, we remain—Douglass W. King, San Antonio, Tex.

Ans.: The crime is specified in Sec. 10, paragraph 3, of the Interstate Commerce Act, published in full on page 693 of same number of the Journal which also gives the penalty.

It is not a crime to mark a B/L "officially inspected," but only when done with the purpose of obtaining some advantage not given to grain not officially inspected.

When Bs/L are so marked thru oversight it should be enough to require shipper to repay the amount, without imposing \$5,000 fine provided by the law.

Measure of Damages?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have several claims with a railroad on account of loss due to delay in transit. The railroad has not questioned the delay, neither have they questioned the evidence we have presented them showing decline in the market. They do question, however, that there has been an actual loss on the grain, claiming that when goods are placed in storage for future grinding the railroad is not liable.

Our contention is that when we have presented them with satisfactory evidence of the delay and of the decline in the market, we have satisfactorily proved our claim, and it must be paid by the carrier.

Will the Journal kindly advise us any other rulings covering this situation, and if possible, the court decisions, if any?—Mayo Milling Co., Richmond, Va.

Ans.: All of the hundreds of cases decided by the courts uniformly hold that the measure of damages is the value of the commodity at the time it should have arrived, the actual loss being the difference between that value and the price at the time the delayed grain did arrive. The following is an example of the decisions:

Carrier Liable for Delay during Decline in Market Price.—A carrier is liable for loss on the value of property intrusted to it for transportation, which results from a decline in the market price pending the carrier's negligent delay in forwarding the consignment to its destination—*Jett & Brooks v. Southern Ry. Co.*, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 169 S.W. 767.

Market value is taken by the courts, as this gets away from special damages. Special damage would be the mill standing idle because the grain did not arrive in time to keep the plant running steadily.

The court should rule against the introduction of evidence on the storage and grinding of the grain, as this would introduce elements too remote, and if the plaintiff were to rebut, this would lead to more evidence that the price of the meal or flour declined from the time the grain was to have arrived until the time it did arrive.

The point that, "when goods are placed in storage for future grinding the railroad is not liable," does not appear in scores of decisions examined. This may be because the railroad company did not set up that defense, or because the court ruled such a defense out of order.

Corn Borer Found in Illinois.

A lone specimen of the European corn borer was found about 2 weeks ago a few rods west of the Illinois-Indiana state line by Fred Love, a farmer living 7 miles northwest of Moline, Ill. W. P. Flint, state entomologist, and J. S. Collier, farm adviser for Kankakee county, immediately sent the sample to Washington.

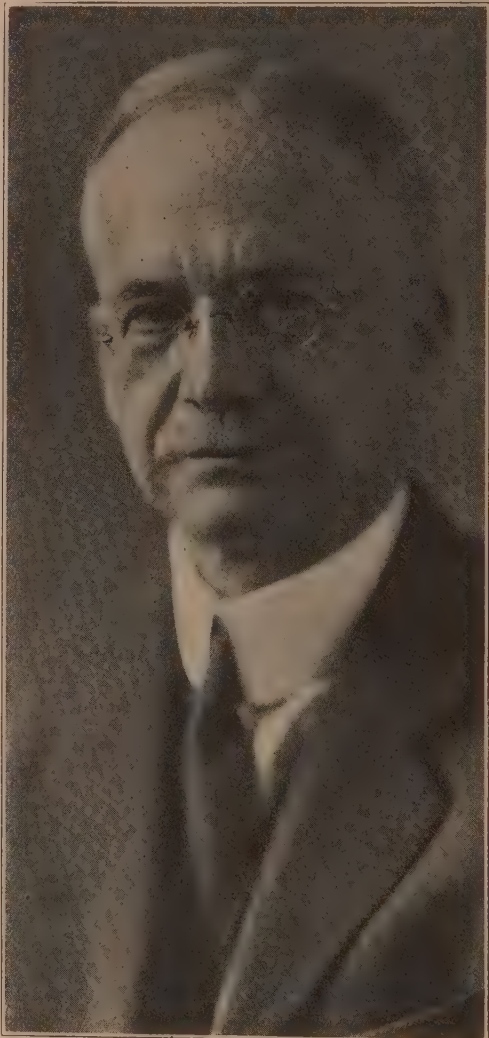
When the news reached Washington the House Com'te immediately took measures to report the Purnell corn borer eradication bill asking for \$10,000,000 to declare war on the pest. The bill is expected to be passed by Feb. 1.

The corn borer moved 150 miles deeper into the corn belt last season. Its spread has been rapid since crossing the international boundary between Canada and the United States some 5 or 6 years ago.

P. A. Glenn, chief plant inspector for Illinois, has announced that he is sending 5 inspectors to Ohio where the insect has become well established. After schooling in detecting the borer, they will return to scout in the newly infested fields of Illinois. A close search will be made of the entire area around Kankakee and Moline.

The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, aroused by discovery of the insect, has called a meeting of the Illinois Corn Borer Com'te to be held in Chicago Jan. 14. The Board of Trade immediately felt an influence from the discovery.

The University of Illinois is busily engaged in raising a smaller parasite which lives on the corn borer and is hopeful that these will help eradicate, or at least control the pest.



Moffett Photo.

John A. Bunnell, re-elected pres. Chicago Board of Trade.

Bank May Repudiate Warranty of Forged B/L.

H. J. Stevens, grain dealer at Chatham, Ont., Canada, for years had been shipping grain to Thomas Johnston, at Baltimore, Md., to be sold on commission.

Latterly Stevens had worked the following scheme. He would direct the carrier to place a car for loading. This enabled him to get the number of the car. He would then fill out a negotiable B/L, naming the Royal Bank of Canada as consignee, "Notify Thomas Johnston & Co., Baltimore." He would then sign the name of the agent of the carrier and present the forged B/L, together with a draft drawn by Stevens on Thomas Johnston & Co. to the order of the Royal Bank. The bank would discount the draft and credit the proceeds to Stevens' account, and send the draft with B/L attached to its agent, the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, which would present the draft with B/L to Johnston, who would pay it and get possession of the car of grain when it arrived. After discounting the draft at the Canadian bank, Stevens, with the proceeds, would purchase the grain and load the car mentioned in the forged B/L, taking from the carrier a genuine B/L which he retained or destroyed.

It happened that Johnston held up one draft until the arrival of the car. The forged B/L was dated February 4th, and the car did not arrive at the Western Maryland Elevator until about March 14th. It was car GT 26057. On investigation, the forgery was discovered and Johnston refused to take the grain or to accept the draft. Subsequently, Stevens admitted the other forgeries.

A non-resident attachment suit was then instituted by Johnston against Stevens and the Royal Bank of Canada jointly, the short note being the common counts, and the statement filed with it containing the numbers of the 15 cars, the proceeds of sale from each, and the amount of the draft paid on account of each, together with interest on advances and freight paid on one of the shipments, and

showing a balance due of \$1,454.02. The grain in car GT 26057 was attached, and the Western Maryland Railway Co. and the Merchants' National Bank were summoned as garnishees. The cases were tried by the court without a jury and resulted in verdicts for the garnishees.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland, on Nov. 11, 1926, affirmed this judgment against Johnston. The court said:

The bank advanced money on wheat to be shipped in the car in question, and, when the wheat was put on the car, Stevens took a B/L in which the bank was named as consignee. True, he retained the genuine B/L; but, in so doing, he held it, in law, as agent of the consignee. He could not claim the wheat as against the bank, and no general creditor of his could stand in a better position. It is not a situation in which a third party is claiming as the holder of a negotiable instrument. It is a question of priority between a general creditor of Stevens and the bank having, at least, an equitable lien. In such a controversy, the general creditor must stand in Stevens' shoes.

There is certainly nothing in either the federal act, the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, or the Canadian act to prevent a consignee from negotiating implied warranties, which might otherwise follow an indorsement of a B/L, by express repudiation of such warranties accompanying the indorsement. Bank of Bristol v. B. & O. R. R. Co., 99 Md. at page 675, 59 A. 134. And this was most explicitly done by the Royal Bank. On the back of each B/L was the following indorsement:

"The Royal Bank of Canada, the holder as pledgee, only, of the within B/L and the goods referred to therein, hereby indorses the bill of lading without recourse, and assents, upon payment being first made of all charges, to the delivery of the said goods, without warranty of any nature whatsoever, and without any liability, on the part of the said bank."

We do not find that the Royal Bank of Canada neglected any duty that it owed appellant. It was not his agent, and its only duty to him was to act in good faith. The risks that it took in relying upon the honesty of Stevens were its own risks, and there is nothing in the record to indicate bad faith on its part. If it did not exercise every possible precaution for its own safety, Johnston has no right to complain. Whatever the absence of the railroad stamp on the B/L may have indicated, it was just as obvious to Johnston as to the bank. Apparently, it did not excite any suspicion on the part of the Western Maryland Railroad Co. at whose elevator in Baltimore the grain was received. There is nothing in the testimony to indicate any custom of banks to inquire, before discounting a draft with B/L attached, whether the grain has been actually loaded, or to submit to the agent of the railroad company for verification B/Ls purporting to bear his signature.—135 Atl. Rep. 185.

Bank Not Bound by Grain Buyers' Agreement.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Elevator Co., needing financial assistance, made a contract with the White Grain Co., at Sayre, Okla., whereby the latter drew bills of exchange against the former and negotiated them at the Beckham County National Bank for value. The co-operative company agreed that proceeds of shipments of produce would be applied to the payment of the bills of exchange.

The drafts were not paid and the bank brought suit against the White Grain Co., whose defense was that the bank permitted the co-operative company otherwise to use the money.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma decided in favor of the bank, saying:

This bill of exchange agreement amounts to nothing more than an arrangement between the two companies by which defendant White Grain Co. lent its credit to the Co-operative Co. thru plaintiff bank to the extent of the bills. In the absence of any other arrangement or agreement, the parties to the bills were in the position of principal and surety on a promissory note made to plaintiff bank. Both parties were in the attitude of guaranteeing payment to the bank, if it became the holder for value.

The surety, the drawer of the bills, the party lending its credit, seeks to avoid liability on the ground that it had made an agreement with the party to whom it was lending its credit that certain funds coming into its hands should be applied to discharge the bills. Certainly it could not be insisted that such agreement would amount to a defense against an action brought upon the bills by the bank, unless the bank officers knew of it.

So the question narrows to the point of whether or not knowledge of such an agreement by the bank officials would bind the bank so as to release the surety if the proceeds of sale were not applied to payment of the bills.

The bank was not a party to the agreement between the two companies. It had knowledge that such an agreement had been made, but was not in the attitude of guaranteeing to defendant that proceeds of any certain sales made by the Co-operative Company would be applied upon the bills.—249 Pac. Rep. 506.

Washington, D. C.—Lloyd S. Tenny has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He has been acting chief since June. Mr. Tenny was formerly assistant chief in charge of service and regulatory work on marketing.—Sec'y Jardine.

Another Hold-up on the Line.



A Common Complaint of Owners of Elevators Located on R. R. Right of Way.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Farm Values Depressed by Loss of Markets.

Grain Dealers Journal: Abraham Lincoln said, "Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation and is making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our Government is founded. I can never give my consent to such a law. Until my tongue shall be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of men."

Contrast the above with the President's recent message to Congress in which he specially recommends an appropriation of thirty million dollars of our already overburdened taxpayers' money for the enforcement of our prohibition law. Notwithstanding the fact that this law has brought about civil war in our country and at least twelve miles out in the ocean. It has depressed land values 75% in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. It closed over seven hundred banks in Iowa during the past year and has driven one million farmers into bankruptcy.

The 18th amendment is the first and only amendment attached to our constitution which restricts and curtails human liberties while the other amendments enlarge and fortify human liberties. The 18th amendment to the constitution is the only one that has a commercial value to pusillanimous politicians and the thugs and members of the under world. There is a lot of juicy plums in that thirty million dollars for politicians to hand out to their friends.

I am not exaggerating when I say land values have declined 75%. A farm in Montgomery County, Illinois, sold at sheriff's sale in August last year for \$29.40 per acre that changed hands two years ago at \$200 per acre, cash. A 200 acre farm sold in November last year in Montgomery Co., Illinois, at \$35 per acre that five years ago could not be bought for \$400 per acre.

In September last year the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with headquarters in Washington advertised for a meeting to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., hoping to find some cause for the farmers complaints. Three hundred professional farm agitators from all parts of the country attended that meeting, each with his pet hobby for filching the farmer, but one man named Brown held the floor long enough to explain that he was connected with a bank that had to take over six farms upon which they had loaned money and that they had done everything possible to get rid of that land but never got a nibble. When you come right down to facts our whole agricultural district has this same story and prohibition by destroying the farmers markets did it.

The Volstead law which our anti-saloon league delight in referring to as a product of our people was passed over President Wilson's veto of Oct. 27, 1919, by 35% of the membership of the House of Representatives. At that time the House consisted of 431 members. Out of this number 175 voted for its passage, 55 voted against its passage, 198 Congressmen were found missing and 3 voted present. This makes a total of 256 members who either voted against this bill or didn't vote at all as against 175 who passed the bill over the President's veto. This constitutes one of the most fla-

grant betrayals of the trust of the American people in the history of our Republic.

The anti-saloon league with its fund of thirty-five million dollars don't like to talk about the manner in which this joker was injected into our constitution, neither do the Congressmen that were missing when this important measure was being voted on, but they will hear from the people whether they like it or not.—Pierce Blewett, owner Star Elevator Co., Jamestown, N. D.

Count One for the McNary-Haugen Bill.

Grain Dealers Journal: Pass the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee and a farm controlled board.—E. M. Stewart, Dameron Elevator Co., Elsberry, Mo.

Grain Buyer Selling Radios.

Grain Dealers Journal: We are a dealer in radios in a small way and believe it is OK. We haven't had any sensational success yet, but are getting lots of inquiries and believe when money loosens some, will turn a good business. The plan would suit the farmers, I believe, as we find that rather than pay down the hard cash they would rather haul in some corn to pay for it, thus giving us some grain business as well as the profit on radio.—A. E. Long, St. Joseph, Ill.

Natural Shrinkage Deduction: Correction.

Grain Dealers Journal: On page 674 of the Dec. 10th number of the Journal is an article captioned "The Proposed Tolerances" and in the next to the last paragraph it is stated that the deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% on a car of corn containing 100,000 lbs. amounts to nearly 20 bus., whereas, in fact, it only amounts to 4 bus. 26 lbs.

This statement might be misleading to some people and I think it should be corrected. I have no doubt it is merely an error in computation.—J. A. Nelson, chief freight claim agent, Great Northern Ry. Accounting Department, St. Paul, Minn.

[This was an error in computation.—Ed.]

One Way to Fight Corn Borer.

Urbana, Ill.—Illinois railroads have pledged aid in any campaign directed toward eradicating the European corn borer. The pest has advanced to within 50 miles of the Illinois line. A meeting of 13 agricultural agents and representatives of 8 steam roads and one electric line, concluded the corn borer is continuing to spread, but its speed is being checked; extermin-

nation of the pest is impossible, but control can be gained by proper methods. Dean Mumford of the University of Illinois suggested the railroads take parties of farmers into the corn borer infested areas of Canada to see for themselves how to fight the pest when it arrives.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Small has issued a proclamation embargoing grain from eastern states in an effort to guard the state against infestation by the European corn borer. It provides that corn shipments from various counties in Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island must be inspected and certified as being free from the pest before entry. Restrictions include broomcorn, sorghums, sudan grass, and cut flowers from certain ornamental plants. Oat and rye straw are included for the period of June 1 to Dec. 31.

Cash Assets of 9 flour mill mutuals increased from \$2,942,000, Dec. 31, 1905, to \$15,811,000 on Dec. 31, 1925, according to Chas. H. Ridgeway.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 25-27. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Fort Dodge.

Jan. 27-28. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in the Board of Trade Building at Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 8-10. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Jacksonville.

Feb. 10. Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Feb. 15-17. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota at West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Feb. 22-23. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants' mid-winter convention at Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio at Toledo.

Feb. 23-24. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis.

Mar. 1-3. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, North Dakota, at Minot.

Mar. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Missouri at Kansas City.

Mar. 24-25. Co-operative Elevator Men's Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid.

Mar. 29-31. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Hutchinson.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Omaha.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	WHEAT											
	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	
Chicago	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kansas City	134	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. Louis (red winter)	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Minneapolis	143	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Duluth (durum)	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	
Winnipeg	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milwaukee	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	CORN											
Chicago	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kansas City	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. Louis	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	
Milwaukee	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	
	OATS											
Chicago	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kansas City	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49	49	49	
Minneapolis	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Winnipeg	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milwaukee	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	RYE											
Chicago	102	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Minneapolis	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Duluth	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Winnipeg	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	BARLEY											
Minneapolis	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Winnipeg	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Measure of Damages for Carrier's Delay in Transporting Grain

Having arranged for the purchase of 2,000,000 bus. of Manitoba wheat and its movement by lake to Buffalo W. H. Muller & Co., Inc., of New York, applied on Sept. 9, 1922, to the representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Baltimore, Md., for transportation from Buffalo to Baltimore. The railroad's agent said he thought the railroad could do what was required. Muller & Co. informed him of the dates when the chartered ships would be entitled to demand their cargoes, and that if the grain did not arrive in time to liquidate shipper's contracts default and liability would follow. The agent said he would take the matter up with the headquarters at Philadelphia, which he did and on Sept. 11 wrote the shipper that, referring to conversations relative to your 2,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat to move from Buffalo late September or early October, which you advise will have prompt ocean clearance upon arrival at Baltimore, we will gladly arrange to book this freight upon advice as to lake steamers. Thanking you for the business, we remain," etc.

Thereafter, the shipper ordered five of its chartered ships to Baltimore. Before the time for giving like orders to others, it became apparent that the railroad would not have the wheat for them, and they were put to other uses. From time to time and in due season the shipper furnished the railroad with the names of the lake steamers bringing its grain to Buffalo. On October 4th, the first of the shipper's vessels to arrive at Baltimore reported herself ready to load. The second made a like report on the 11th, the third on the 13th, the fourth on the 18th, and the fifth on the 23d of the same month. More than sufficient wheat to furnish full cargoes for all of them had been brought by the shipper to Buffalo long enough in advance of these dates to have enabled the railroad to have had it in Baltimore ready for the ships as soon as they were prepared to receive it, provided the railroad had moved it from Buffalo to Baltimore with anything like usual dispatch. As it was, however, the railroad did not start the movement from Buffalo of any part of the shipper's wheat until some time in November, and none of it arrived until after all the ships had gone on demurrage, and not sufficient of it reached Baltimore before the end of November to enable the shipper to

fill all of its foreign contract of sale for November shipment from a North Atlantic port, upon two of which it consequently defaulted.

Muller & Co. brot suit for damages for unreasonable delay. The railroad company had the suit removed from the Maryland state court to the U. S. District Court, and a jury gave judgment for \$119,206.64. This was affirmed Oct. 19, 1926, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in the following opinion:

Demurrage.—All questions of fact concerning the shipper's claims for demurrage were duly submitted to the jury and their verdict upon them is necessarily conclusive here. It may be noted that the amount, something over \$28,000, they awarded the shipper on this account shows discrimination on their part. They rejected the \$20,000 claim for demurrage upon the Clara Camus, doubtless because that ship was not chartered until September 27th, by which time they may have concluded that the shipper should have known that it was at least doubtful whether the wheat would be in Baltimore in time for the ship. It is true they allowed for demurrage on another vessel, the Fuji Maru, which was not ordered to Baltimore until after the Clara Camus had been directed to that place; but the Fuji Maru had been chartered as early as August 14, and had to be ordered somewhere, and even if, when she was sent to Baltimore, there was small chance of her cargo being ready for her, the jury may well have thought that at that late date the shipper was, through the fault of the railroad and through no omission of its own, powerless to provide a load for her at any other port to which it had the right to tell her to go.

Loss By Default.—The shipper proved that it had sold 520,000 bushels of wheat for shipment in November and for delivery in Europe c. i. f. The failure of the railroad to get the grain to Baltimore in time for shipment in that month compelled the shipper to break its contract. In the meanwhile the price of wheat in Europe had gone up to such an extent that it was there worth more than \$90,000 above the figure at which the shipper had promised to deliver it. The loss fell upon it. The jury found that it was entitled to recover this sum from the railroad.

The ordinary measure of damages in a suit against a carrier for unjustified delay in delivery is the difference between the market price when the goods should have been delivered and the market price when they were in fact delivered. See discussion in *United States v. Middleton (C. C. A.) 3 F. (2d) 384*. That, of course, assumes that the shipper proposed to sell the goods after their arrival, for in that event the usual rule as it has been stated, compensates him for his loss. Under the facts in the instant case, the shipper, having sold the wheat in September for November ship-

ment, stood to lose by a breach in its contract of shipment the amount by which the market price of the grain advanced between the time of the sale and the breach by it of its contract. There was abundant evidence to go to the jury that the railroad was fully informed when it made the arrangement of September 11th, and thereafter when, as the jury found, it was unreasonably delaying the transportation of the wheat, that the shipper had sold the wheat and was to deliver it in Europe. Indeed, the record shows, and we might almost be justified in taking judicial notice, that dealings in grain for export almost universally take that form. We think, therefore, that there was no error in the learned judge below telling the jury that, if they found that such a method of dealing with grain was in contemplation of both the railroad and the shipper, they might allow the latter what from evidence they found was the difference between the price at which the shipper sold the grain and the market price in Europe at the time it broke its contract, as it was compelled by the delay of the railroad to do.

The shipper introduced evidence of what it had paid or had lost as (1) demurrage on the ships it had chartered to carry the wheat across the ocean; (2) for breach of its contracts of sale to European buyers; (3) in consequence of the fluctuations of the dollar value of the British pound during the period of delay; (4) for insurance and storage during the detention of the wheat at Buffalo.

The railroad says that the last named is in any event all for which it can be held liable. It relies upon that provision of the tariffs already mentioned, to the effect that upon the expiration of five days after the elevation of the grain at Buffalo, contracted for immediate shipment, it will be responsible for loss by fire and will assume the cost of storage. It says that such provision is intended to fix and legally fixes the measure of damages to which a shipper whose grain has been unreasonably detained is limited and that nothing else may be recovered. To our understanding the tariffs do not indicate any such purpose. The provision relied upon does fix definitely the time from which liability for loss by fire and the cost of storage falls upon the carrier, but it does not purport to do anything else or other.

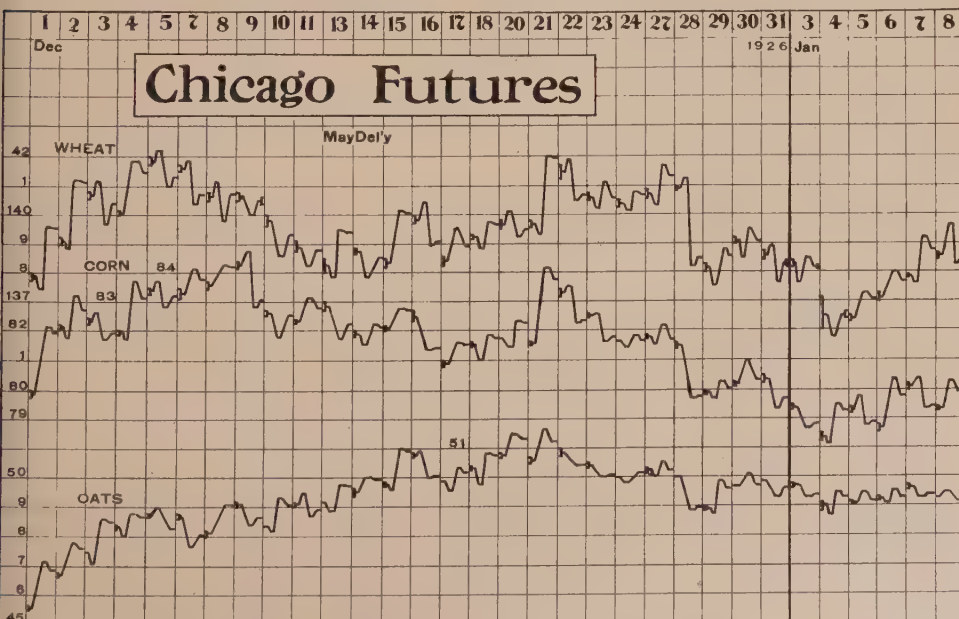
One of the defenses was that the carrier could not validly assume an obligation to furnish cars and transportation within a time certain.

The evidence for the railroad showed that in the fall of 1922 its activities were greatly handicapped by the shopmen's strike, by priority orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by other causes, while its facilities for moving grain were taxed beyond what was usual by the exceptionally large grain crop of Canada and the Northwest. Nevertheless, after making the most liberal allowance for all these conditions, we are persuaded that there was enough testimony to have justified reasonable men in finding, as the jury did find, that the railroad was unreasonably tardy in moving the shipper's grain, and that either by negligence or design it withheld from the shipper the service which was given others in like case.

Loss by Fluctuation in Exchange.—When the shipper sold the wheat, as it did, for a price fixed in British currency, it knew what that price would be in dollars if the payment was to be made at the time of the sale. But the payment was not then to be made. It was not due until seven days after sight of draft attached to B/L. Payment might therefore not become due until some time after the middle of December. At the time he made the contract of sale he could also sell the pounds sterling which he was to receive under it. If he delivered the wheat and it was duly paid for he turned over the pounds he received to the banker to whom he had sold them. Through the fault of the railroad the shipper received no pounds and it had none to turn over to the banker. It had to go into the exchange market and buy pounds and when it had to buy it took more American dollars to purchase a British pound than it did when the shipper had been a seller of pounds. The fluctuation in exchange added \$22,000 to its losses.

We can discover no prejudicial error in any of the rulings below, and the judgment must be and is affirmed.—15 Fed. Rep. (2d) 535.

A com'te of the Southwestern Millers League met in Kansas City a short time ago and decided to accept the offer of the Department of Agriculture to make regular inspections of mills and elevators. Twenty-two ships engaged in transportation of American grain and flour have shown weevil infestation since July 1, and hopes are held that this move will off-set foreign complaints of weevil infestation in shipments from America. Henceforth it is to be a fight between the bugs and the bureaucrats for possession of the mills and elevators.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Loda, Ill., Dec. 24.—The early husking shows the corn crop damaged only 5% to 6%, judging from what we have handled.—Loda Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.

Wellington, Ill., Jan. 8.—We had a good corn crop here this year, tho some of the grain rotted. Husking is done. Three or four oat threshing jobs remain to be completed. These will show at least 50% loss on account of shock growth and rotting.—Boughton Bros.

Cissna Park, Ill., Jan. 7.—Corn in this territory is about all out of the fields and will be completely cleaned up in another week of favorable weather. The crop will probably average around 45 bus. per acre. Most of it will grade No. 6, tho some of it will go No. 5.—E. E. Davis, Davis Bros. & Potter.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 25.—Illinois farmers were compelled to curtail their wheat acreage due to the excessive rains from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15 of this year. Over 600,000 fewer acres than usual were planted, making the present acreage 2,277,000 acres, approximately the same as last year.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—Practically no precipitation was felt in the north and west central parts of the state during the week just past. The ground was bare and weather conditions for corn husking excellent. Field work was delayed by a snowstorm in the east central and south third of the state. Some snow still remains in certain areas.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

Chatsworth, Ill., Jan. 2.—Corn is averaging nearly 50 bus. per acre and will be of good quality and weight when dry. Oats were poor, scarcely averaging 30 bus. per acre. Quite a share of the oats crop is still in the field and will never be threshed. Oats are of such poor quality and so light in weight that they would grade No. 4 and sample for the most part. We have hardly enough of good quality for seeding purposes. Very little fall plowing was done due to the extreme wet weather that prevailed.—Kohler Bros. Grain Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 3.—Many of the southern Indiana farmers have their corn still in the fields. Some are working in spite of rain and snow in an effort to save the crop.—WBC

IOWA.

Swaledale, Ia., Dec. 27.—About 50% of the corn crop is of poor quality. Much of it spoiled in the fields due to wet weather.—J. C. Jendrick.

Salix, Ia., Dec. 27.—The corn, wheat and oats crop was exceptionally good here. The quality of each was fine.—Chas. F. Carr, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

KANSAS.

Sylvan Grove, Kan., Dec. 26.—Wheat is looking good.—E. G. Behrhorst, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Palco, Kan., Jan. 1.—Wheat prospects are not very good at present in this locality.—Leo Bainter, mgr. C. E. Robinson Elevator Co.

Junction City, Kan., Dec. 27.—Growing wheat is looking fine. The acreage is about 5% larger than last year.—The Hogan Milling Co.

Chetopa, Kan., Dec. 30.—Weather is entirely too wet for farmers to gather their corn. Most of the corn is grading No. 4 on account of moisture.—G. W. Pratt, Chetopa Grain Co.

MISSOURI.

Laddonia, Mo., Jan. 1.—Oats will have to be shipped in for both feed and seed. The corn crop made a fair yield, tho 20% of it was damaged. About 90% of it has been harvested. Not an acre of wheat was sown due to the extremely wet fall.—C. A. Wilder Grain Co.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 27.—Missouri has seeded 1,619,000 acres for the 1927 wheat crop, compared to 1,472,000 last year, an increase of

10%. The present condition is 72% against 72% last December and a 5-year average of 86%. The 5-year average yield has been 12.6 bus. per acre. Farmers experienced great difficulty in seeding due to excessive rainfall beginning late in August and continuing until the middle of November. Expectations immediately following harvest were to sow 50% to 60% more than a year ago, but the weather interfered. Increases were mostly in the south half of the state. Seeding continued until late, some going into the ground up to the 15th of November. Most of the wheat looks fair, considering conditions, tho some of it was not up at the opening of winter.—E. A. Logan, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Jewell Mayes, Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

NEBRASKA.

Concord, Neb., Dec. 31.—Wheat is looking fair.—C. E. Marvin, mgr. Dolphin-Jones Grain Co.

Fairbury, Neb., Dec. 31.—All crops came near being a complete failure last season. No grain is moving out at all.—X.

Washington, Neb., Dec. 30.—The corn crop is averaging about 45 bus. per acre. Wheat yielded good. Oats were poor and no barley at all was produced.—X.

Nemaha, Neb., Jan. 8.—The corn crop in this vicinity was good, making an average of about 40 bus. per acre. Winter wheat is in good condition.—X.

Danbury, Neb., Jan. 4.—The new wheat crop looks good, but the soil has not a great deal of reserve moisture.—I.

OHIO.

Sidney, O., Jan. 3.—Farmers are about thru husking corn. The winter wheat outlook is only fair.—E. T. Custenborder, sec'y Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA.

Geronimo, Okla., Dec. 23.—Another big wheat crop is in sight.—X.

Baker (Turpin, p.o.), Okla., Dec. 29.—Wheat needs rain but is otherwise in good condition.—X.

Lahoma, Okla., Dec. 27.—The soil thru here contains plenty of moisture to keep the new wheat growing. Most fields are being pastured.—X.

(Baker) Turpin, Okla., Dec. 27.—The wheat crop here isn't very promising, but we have about 7 inches of moisture in the ground now.—H. L. Vance, mgr. Farmers Grain & Elevator Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Freeman, S. D., Dec. 29.—All crops were short in this vicinity.—W. H. Borman, mgr. Farmers Grain & Stock Co.

Altamont, S. D., Dec. 21.—We had about 65% of a normal wheat crop here this year.—O. A. Mitchell, mgr. Grange Elevator & Supply Co.

Winner, S. D., Dec. 22.—Our crops were short. Considerable oats, corn and feed are being shipped in to meet the feeding needs. It will be necessary to ship in several carloads of seeds next spring for planting.—F. J. Woodring, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Aurora, S. D., Dec. 28.—Conditions here are not very good. We had only about 25% of a normal wheat crop and about 40% of the corn is still in the field. Most of it will not be moved before next spring unless the snow should melt. The corn is of very poor quality.—Aurora Farmers Elevator.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The farmers raised such an enormous crop of everything around here last season they are simply not buying. Soy bean hay is piled in the fields and barns and is not selling. Farmers are grinding it with their surplus of corn and feeding it in place of dairy feed by mixing with cotton seed meal which has likewise been abnormally cheap. We expect most of the surplus will be used up by spring.—J. Q. Thornton.

TEXAS.

Spearman, Tex., Dec. 23.—The recent snow and rains in the Spearman trade territory have greatly improved the growing wheat.—Spearman Equity Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Compared with the 10-year average, buckwheat this year yielded 100%; flax, 90.5%; rice, 103.6%; grain sorghums, 120%; clover seed, 93.3%; beans, 93.6%; broomcorn,

111.4%.—Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Production of grain sorghums for 1926, in bus., was Iowa, 220,000; Missouri, 1,026,000; Nebraska, 233,000; Kansas, 19,404,000; Oklahoma, 24,318,000; Texas, 48,276,000; Colorado, 423,000; New Mexico, 2,618,000; Arizona, 1,120,000; California, 3,072,000; total, 100,710,000. The production for 1925 was Iowa, 162,000; Missouri, 855,000; Nebraska, 300,000; Kansas, 22,770,000; Oklahoma, 14,216,000; Texas, 30,875,000; Colorado, 600,000; New Mexico, 1,800,000; Arizona, 660,000; California, 2,992,000; total, 75,230,000.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Production of cloverseed for 1926 is in bus. New York, 8,000; Pennsylvania, 12,000; Ohio, 60,000; Indiana, 52,000; Illinois, 97,000; Michigan, 64,000; Wisconsin, 156,000; Minnesota, 69,000; Iowa, 78,000; Missouri, 37,000; Nebraska, 19,000; Kansas, 21,000; North Carolina, 25,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Montana, 25,000; Idaho, 61,000; Oregon, 8,000; total, 797,000. The production of 1925 was New York, 12,000; Pennsylvania, 29,000; Ohio, 185,000; Indiana, 80,000; Illinois, 99,000; Michigan, 101,000; Wisconsin, 232,000; Minnesota, 86,000; Iowa, 95,000; Missouri, 30,000; Nebraska, 19,000; Kansas, 14,000; North Carolina, 29,000; Tennessee, 7,000; Montana, 22,000; Idaho, 65,000; Oregon, 8,000; total, 1,113,000.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The following crop reporting dates for the first six months of 1927 have been announced tentatively by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture: Jan. 21, 4 p. m., report on number and value of livestock on farms. March 8, 2 p. m., reports on stocks on farms and shipments out of county of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. March 18, 2 p. m., report on intentions to plant spring-sown crops, except cotton. April 8, 2 p. m., reports on condition of winter wheat, rye and pasture; also reports on condition in certain states of peaches, orange trees, lemon trees and grapefruit trees. May 9, 3 p. m., reports on area remaining for harvest, and condition of winter wheat and rye; stock of hay on farms; condition of hay, meadows, and pasture. May 17, 11 a. m., revision of the report on acreage and yield of cotton in 1925.

June 9, 3 p. m., reports on condition of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, pasture.

Moscow, Russia.—Almost 70,000,000 tons of grain had been bought from the peasants up to Dec. 15, compared with 5,000,000 tons a year ago. This immediately reflected itself in the foreign trade balance of the country. The average monthly receipts of a worker's family in Odessa is now reckoned at 117 rubles, compared with only 80 a year ago.

Northwest Grain Dealers' Crop Estimate.

Winnipeg, Dec. 22.—The estimate of the crop hereunder is based on the acreage figures issued by the Ass'n on June 11th, last. These figures are compiled from returns from 82% of country points in the three Provinces:

Manitoba.

	Acreage.	Yield Per Acre	Bushels Produced.
Wheat	2,047,000	22.1	45,239,000
Barley	1,337,800	28.8	38,529,000
Rye	147,300	16.9	2,489,000
Flax	164,100	10.9	1,789,000

Saskatchewan.

Wheat	12,166,600	16.5	200,749,000
Barley	550,700	24.1	13,272,000
Rye	194,200	18.8	3,651,000
Flax	455,900	7.9	3,602,000

Alberta.

Wheat	7,239,200	17.3	125,238,000
Barley	410,700	24.6	10,103,000
Rye	152,600	16.8	2,564,000
Flax	31,300	8.2	257,000

Aggregate.

Wheat	21,452,800	17.3	371,226,000
Barley	2,299,200	26.9	61,904,000
Rye	494,100	17.6	8,704,000
Flax	651,300	8.7	5,648,000

Note: A later bulletin from the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n states that its figures on oats are incorrect and that a correction will be made as soon as compilations can be completed.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Arnold, Neb., Dec. 30.—Corn and wheat movement is very light.—L. S. Beltz.

Nemaha, Neb., Jan. 8.—No grain is moving at present, but we expect some corn to start soon.

Sylvan Grove, Kan., Dec. 26.—Grain is moving slowly.—E. G. Behrhorst, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Clvtr. Co.

Dyersville, Ia., Dec. 31.—Farmers are holding their grain for feeding purposes. None whatever is being shipped.—X.

Baker (Turpin, p.o.), Okla., Dec. 29.—We have shipped 600 cars of wheat from this station since the season opened.—X.

Laddonia, Mo., Jan. 1.—All the corn here will be fed and it will be necessary to ship in additional supplies later. Timothy seed is being shipped out. A good supply of soy beans will be out on the market from this quarter.—C. A. Wilder Grain Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 22.—New wheat inspected to Dec. 17 was 213,145,000 bus. for the 3 provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In store at country points were 34,500,000 bus.; in transit, not inspected, 10,000,000; allowed for seed, feed and country mills, 45,000,000; still in farmers' hands, 68,581,000, leaving the amount to be inspected 113,081,000 bus. This gives the total crop for the 3 provinces as 371,226,000 bus. New oats inspected to date are 11,379,000 bus.; barley, 25,919,000; rye, 5,084,000; flax, 2,519,000. Oats still in the farmers' hands to market, 28,524,000 bus.; barley, 16,273,000; rye, 1,905,000; flax, 1,376,000. It is estimated country points have in store 4,500,000 bus. oats, 3,000,000 bus. barley, 1,000,000 bus. rye, and 850,000 bus. flax.—J. G. Fraser, sec'y, Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Rye Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, as compared with December, 1925, in bus. were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	193,063	8,147	17,143	9,000
Chicago	122,000	90,000	990,000	9,800
Cincinnati	14,000	7,000	12,600	9,800
Duluth	449,693	822,698	112,737	149,067
Ft. William	822,998	146,553	3,600	.....
Ft. Worth	7,200	1,200	1,400	.....
Indianapolis	1,400	.....	1,400	.....
Kansas City	40,500	20,900	69,000	2,200
Milwaukee	65,090	87,730	29,570	24,160
Minneapolis	459,490	926,380	149,580	165,090
New Orleans	54,000	4,500	.....	.....
New York	1,033,500	.....	412,000	.....
Omaha	36,400	131,600	43,400	2,800
Peoria	.....	2,400	3,600	2,400
Philadelphia	157,730	99,628	116,917	160,000
St. Louis	55,900	3,900	26,000	1,300
Superior	213,126	319,208	101,730	41,202
Toledo	15,600	28,800	32,770	6,035

Oats Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, as compared with December, 1925, in bus. were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	51,648	380,212	.....	264,807
Chicago	3,037,000	3,684,000	2,962,000	2,427,000
Cincinnati	278,000	242,000	200,000	166,000
Duluth	325,000	2,158,267	1,290,472	370,681
Ft. William	1,885,559	451,500	1,109,330	.....
Ft. Worth	141,000	.....	66,000	132,000
Hutchinson	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	634,000	344,000	478,000	402,000
Kansas City	306,000	697,000	158,000	492,000
Los Angeles	54	47	.....	.....
Milwaukee	790,920	1,127,200	297,333	700,951
Minneapolis	1,449,840	3,627,820	2,765,330	4,521,350
New Orleans	254,937	.....	75,477	56,744
New York	256,000	.....	90,000	.....
Omaha	450,000	916,000	308,000	1,046,000
Peoria	747,000	717,600	415,800	673,200
Philadelphia	117,080	746,421	593,137	.....
St. Joseph	64,000	146,000	12,000	88,000
St. Louis	1,822,000	2,298,000	1,200,000	1,935,000
Superior	308,439	1,194,604	691,536	348,484
Toledo	471,500	960,150	150,155	419,565

*Carloads.

Lahoma, Okla., Dec. 27.—We are having a brisk movement of wheat at this time.—X.

Spearman, Tex., Dec. 23.—We have shipped 390 cars of wheat from the 1926 crop to date.—Spearman Equity Exchange.

Danbury, Neb., Jan. 4.—Corn is being shipped in. We have only a little left in this locality and the farmers are hanging on to it. All the wheat is shipped out.—I.

Geronimo, Okla., Dec. 23.—Have shipped out 57 cars of wheat and 18 cars of oats this season and would have shipped out much more if improved facilities were available.—X.

Sidney, O., Jan. 3.—There are plenty of oats here for home requirements, but not many for shipment. Corn will not begin to move freely before next month.—E. T. Custerborder, sec'y Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Elevators have been working night and day to get the stocks of export wheat afloat. New York is expected to load out 6,000,000 bus. this week. During the past 8 days it has exported 6,232,000 bus.

Blencoe, Ia., Dec. 30.—We are shipping good corn to feeders in Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin and our own state. We have a big crop and it is of good quality.—Chas. Barnes, mgr., Blencoe Farmers Elevator Co.

Texas City, Tex., Jan. 1.—Texas City loaded 3 vessels for foreign ports with an aggregate of 193,000 bus. of wheat during the month of December. This makes the total since July 1, 1,847,000 bus.—W. T. Freeman, chief inspector.

Port Colborne, Ont.—The grain blockade which tied up shipping on the Sault and at the eastern end of Lake Erie in the early part of the season is blamed as the primary factor in the 14,000,000-bu. slump in grain traffic thru the Welland Canal during the season just closed. The 1926 figures are 121,323,510 bus. against 136,212,422 in 1925, which was a record year. Canal trade from Buffalo to Montreal dropped nearly 15,000,000 bus., while shipments from other ports remained about the same. The decline in wheat shipments amounted to 3,000,000 bus. during the year; oats, 16,000,000. Rye shipments increased 3,000,000 and barley, 2,000,000.

Corn Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, as compared with December, 1925, in bus. were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	148,471	2,241,518	42,857	992,837
Chicago	8,321,000	13,903,000	2,473,000	3,145,000
Cincinnati	580,600	782,600	375,200	639,800
Duluth	21,488	25,777	.....	42,805
Ft. Worth	282,500	623,750	26,250	58,000
Hutchinson	46,250	119,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,076,000	2,983,000	2,180,000	2,258,200
Kansas City	1,014,000	2,491,250	195,000	180,000
*Los Angeles	268	293	.....	.....
Milwaukee	959,040	1,164,760	236,500	217,037
Minneapolis	1,011,220	851,070	587,010	451,170
New Orleans	498,000	1,159,500	508,565	929,441
New York	181,500	.....	113,000	.....
Omaha	2,298,000	2,352,000	1,393,000	1,373,400
Peoria	2,385,200	2,809,600	1,195,350	2,077,800
Philadelphia	18,588	899,552	.....	584,228
St. Joseph	831,000	1,278,000	337,500	774,000
St. Louis	1,890,000	3,570,000	323,400	2,306,800
Superior	305,461	1,125,994	691,536	265,185
Toledo	655,000	825,000	341,010	332,845

*Carloads.

Wheat Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, as compared with December, 1925, in bus. were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	1,789,771	2,918,454	2,251,219	2,181,112
Chicago	1,100,000	1,571,000	1,761,000	995,000
Cincinnati	208,600	182,000	295,400	267,400
Duluth	2,220,489	6,238,844	3,921,942	6,646,841
Ft. William	21,902,956	.....	17,614,818	.....
Ft. Worth	1,509,800	818,100	704,700	502,200
Hutchinson	3,429,000	1,424,850	.....	.....
Indianapolis	91,000	120,000	276,000	175,000
Kansas City	5,241,600	5,227,200	3,571,400	2,012,850
*Los Angeles	230	306	.....	.....
Milwaukee	56,000	487,200	145,107	111,003
Minneapolis	6,199,540	13,066,890	1,941,550	4,783,790
New Orleans	749,059	.....	681,207	80,712
New York	12,282,200	.....	14,204,000	.....
Omaha	1,026,200	1,618,400	1,498,000	988,400
Peoria	40,800	99,600	27,600	103,200
Philadelphia	4,697,457	4,237,699	6,189,490	3,254,177
St. Joseph	1,646,400	1,152,200	98,000	344,400
St. Louis	988,400	2,620,000	1,687,525	2,009,200
Superior	1,088,626	2,553,253	1,407,437	1,721,536
Toledo	941,720	1,886,000	97,605	333,775

*Carloads.

Greenwood, Neb., Jan. 5.—We have been shipping all of our corn west since last July. Movement is slow on account of price and roads.—Peters Grain Co.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 1.—Galveston exported 1,971,400 bus. of wheat during December. This makes the total for the season since July 1st, 34,946,217 compared with 287,466 handled during the same period a year ago. The total for the year ending with Dec. 31 was 35,075,778 compared with 6,596,605 during 1925.—H. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector.

Pool Opinion on Wheat Situation.

Mr. Smith of the Canadian Wheat Pool, while in New York Dec. 29 is quoted by Russell's News as stating that:

The Canadian position is much better than generally believed. Canadian wheat exported past six months, 130,000,000 bus., leaving only about 150,000,000 to supply requirements from Canadian wheat until new crop reaches seaboard next October. Amount of wheat east of lakes is rapidly decreasing. Mills hold possibly ten million bushels and Canadian mills will need possibly 16,000,000 bus. before opening of navigation. By end of January, possibly not more than ten million bushels will remain unsold outside of mill holdings.

Very little wheat has been consigned this year by the pool, which has sold its wheat before shipping.

Amount back on the farm in Canada is possibly 30 to 40 million bushels of irregular quality. The total supply at the best in Western Canada this year will probably not be over 360,000,000 bushels, and may be less.

Michigan Beans Condition.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31.—The special inquiry on Dec. 1 brought additional information concerning the extent of the losses sustained by growers this year. It was found that 24%, or 174,000 acres, were not harvested. Some of this acreage was ploughed up early, because of poor or damaged stands, and put into other crops. The remainder was lost thru bad weather during harvesting.

Some beans that were pulled spoiled in the fields because of continuous rainy weather, and many acres were unpulled when winter weather set in. The report indicated that 20% of those harvested were too wet and too badly damaged to be merchantable, reducing the salable crop to 5,299,000 bus. The average pick was found to be 17.9%, which would leave 4,350,000 bus. of hand-picked stock as compared with 6,471,000 in 1925. The average yield was 12 bus. per acre and the total production from the harvested acreage 6,624,000 bus. against 8,626,000 last year. Heaviest losses were in the east-central counties, nearly 50% of the acreage in Huron and Sanilac counties not being harvested.—Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner Michigan Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—J. B. Aswell, Louisiana representative, has introduced a farm relief measure which authorizes the establishment of agricultural export corporations for each basic commodity, with five directors and with authority to acquire storage and processing facilities, to buy, store, hold and sell surplus. It would provide a revolving fund of \$250,000,000 for loans to these corporations and would have authority to issue bonds to 10 times that sum.

Barley Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, as compared with December, 1926, in bus. were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	1,254,424	843,263	850,162	717,228
Chicago	689,000	682,000	182,000	110,000
Cincinnati	1,400	4,200	.....	.....
Duluth	142,360	444,511	655,048	440,954
Ft. William	3,678,485	.....	2,236,580	.....
Ft. Worth	53,750	1,000	12,500	6,250
Kansas City	16,000	34,500	4,800	15,600
*Los Angeles	211	119	.....	.....
Milwaukee	883,120	680,400	174,556	110,540
Minneapolis	975,350	2,214,340	625,910	914,270
New Orleans	3,000	4,500	.....	.....
New York	3,043,300	.....	4,019,000	.....
Omaha	52,800	51,200	25,000	40,000
Peoria	77,000	100,800	51,800	77,000
Philadelphia	662,490	216,768	569,829	308,999
St. Louis	166,400	190,400	16,000	30,800
Superior	125,126	411,420	233,012	273,270
Toledo	4,000	3,600	.....	.....

*Carloads.

Change Advocated in Warehouse Form.

Pres. R. J. Stephens of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, presided at a meeting of the legislative com'te of the ass'n in Spokane recently, which discussed reports of warehousemen. Under the present arrangement the warehousemen have to submit detailed reports on their operations to the Board of Public Works. These are both voluminous and of little benefit.

Dealers and members of the Board have agreed that reform in the present method of checking wheat warehouse profits and costs are necessary. They hope to work out a simpler system.

J. I. Griner, grain division of the State Department of Agriculture, urged that protein testing laboratories be established at Spokane and Seattle to satisfy requests.

Mr. Griner further suggested that warehouse receipts be made uniform thru the expedient of having them printed by the state. C. O. Berger, rate man for the Board, outlined a plan for assessments against warehouse operations and brokers to eliminate the complaint arising from use of the present complicated system.

Can You Tune in to Get Any Market?

In receiving radio signals of given wave length it is found that certain combinations of windings, known as *inductance*, and condenser settings, known as *capacity*, give enormously greater response than others. When the signal strength is greatest, the circuit is said to be *in tune* or *in resonance* with the incoming wave length or frequency, in which condition it responds to the slightest impulse. Bringing the receiver into resonance with a given wave length is called *tuning*, and is accomplished by varying the capacity or the inductance, and even both, until they bear the proper relationship.

To explain tuning, let us consider the everyday swing. One sits in the swing and uses some effort for the initial motion, after which the effort is so timed as to add to the forward and backward sweeps. Once the swing is in action, only the slight effort of leaning backward or forward is required to keep the swing going. However, that effort must be *in step* or *in tune* with the swing.

In radio reception the circuit is tuned to the incoming wave, so that the slightest impulse, with a frequency in step with the receiving circuit, will set a large circuit into full electrical swing. Other signals of different wave lengths and frequencies, even if more powerful, will be out of step with the receiving circuit and will fail to operate it.

Tuning in radio enables the common medium, space, to be split up into numerous communication channels. Tuned to different wave lengths or frequencies, a number of radio transmitters can operate at one time in one locality, without interfering with one another. Likewise, a radio receiver can be tuned to the different radio channels and thus intercept signals traveling in those different channels. The sharper the tuning at the transmitter and the receiver, the more clearly defined becomes the radio channel and the less likelihood of interference.

If you have trouble getting the markets describe your receiving set and your trouble and we will get you the advice of experts.

The Cabinet of the Alberta government is wondering what to do with the \$125,000 legacy left by the war-time Canadian Wheat Board. It has been decided to appoint a special com'te to bring in recommendations and to administrate the fund should those recommendations be adopted. The Department of Agriculture is meanwhile trying to learn what disposal would best please electors. Such accidents are so unusual, the Board should be preserved under glass as a political novelty.

Superior, Wis., Adds to Its Elevator Facilities

With 27 grain elevators and a storage capacity of 41,175,000 bus. the harbor of Superior-Duluth takes rank as one of the leading grain ports of North America.

As an expression of their confidence in the future of the port of Superior, Wis., it is significant that within the past year four of its enterprising corporations should have made the substantial addition of 2,175,000 bus. to their storage capacity by erecting concrete annexes of up-to-date construction.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons built 14 new tanks having a storage capacity of 478,000 bus.

The Cargill Grain Co. built 21 new tanks at Elevator "M" with a capacity of 800,000 bus.

The Duluth-Superior Milling Co. built 8 additional tanks with a capacity of 272,000 bus.

The Itasca Elevator Co. built 15 new tanks with a capacity of 625,000 bus. The annexes erected by the three corporations last named are illustrated in the engravings herewith and on front cover page. All three of these annexes erected at Superior the past season were designed and constructed by the Barnett & Record Co., numerous examples of whose engineering skill can be found at the Head of the Lakes.

The Superior elevators are equipped to handle grain in a big way. The giant Elevator "S" and Annex can unload from cars 89,000 bus. per hour, and load into ships 112,000 bus. an hour. This house alone has 18 power shovels and 48 grain cleaning machines. The depth of water at its dock is 22 to 24 feet.

The weighing and inspection officials of Wisconsin and Minnesota are working harmoniously to give the best service to users of the port's grain handling facilities.

Besides the excellent equipment for rapidly unloading cars some of the elevators have marine legs and driers, enabling the port to care for any class of grain shipments offered.

Superior's receipts of grain during the calendar year 1926 totaled 50,534,667 bus., against 77,944,888 bus. in 1925. Shipments were 44,902,767 bus., against 72,509,000 bus. in 1925. Receipts for 1926 included 28,034,173 bus. wheat, 6,254,325 bus. oats, 4,929,411 bus. barley, 5,289,552 bus. rye, 3,428,764 bus. flaxseed and 154,430 bus. corn. In addition receipts of bonded grain were as follows: Wheat, 1,291,293 bus.; oats, 158,288 bus.; barley, 790,981 bus.; rye, 135,683 bus., and flaxseed, 67,767 bus.

Shipments during 1926 from Superior were 23,227,810 bus. wheat, 7,440,607 bus. oats, 4,

962,980 bus. barley, 4,898,477 bus. rye and 1,929,704 bus. flaxseed; compared with, for 1925, 36,143,599 bus. wheat, 14,103,509 bus. barley, 4,922,325 bus. rye, 3,023,439 bus. flaxseed and 698,751 bus. corn. Of bonded grain the shipments during 1926 were 1,309,302 bus. wheat, 220,606 bus. oats, 737,734 bus. barley, 146,462 bus. rye, and 27,085 bus. flaxseed; compared with bonded shipments of 1,207,942 bus. wheat, 1,011,932 bus. barley, 167,320 bus. rye, and 30,045 bus. flaxseed during 1925.

Annex to Cargill Elevator "M."

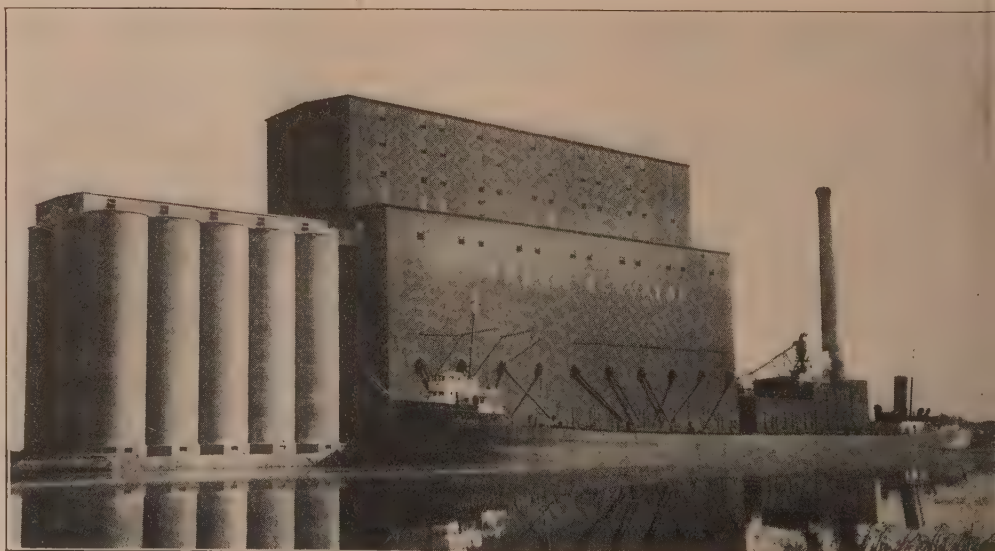
The Cargill Grain Co., at the east end of the city, operates the two working houses "K" and "M" and their storage annexes "L" and "N." "K" is the larger, but Elevator "M" is more up-to-date, having an unloading capacity of 60 cars in 10 hours and a ship loading capacity of 30,000 bus. an hour, with 2 receiving and 2 shipping legs.

Both the working house and its storage annex "N" are of cribbed construction, covered with corrugated iron. The 70 bins of the working house have a capacity of 450,000 bus., and the 48 bins of the old storage annex have a capacity of 1,600,000 bus. The capacity of the new concrete storage just completed is 703,000 bus., making a total for the plant of 2,753,000 bus. The plant is well equipped with 17 cleaners and two clippers, and has a drier in connection.

THE NEW ANNEX consists of 21 circular concrete bins 22'-6" in diameter and 95'-0" high, together with 12 interspace bins, all bins being full hoppers. The combined capacity of the tanks is 703,000 bushels of wheat. The building is supported on wood piling, and the entire structure above this, including dock, foundations, bin walls and cupola, is of reinforced concrete and steel.

Two 36-inch belt conveyors above bins are provided for conveying grain from working elevator "M" to the new storage bins. These conveyors are provided with reloading trippers so that grain may be conveyed past the trippers and discharged off the ends of conveyors, where it may be spouted to conveyors supplying existing storage house "N," which is located at the opposite end of the new storage from Elevator "M."

Two 36-inch belt conveyors are provided beneath the new storage for returning grain to Elevator "M." One of these is a continuous conveyor serving storage house "N," as well as the new bins. This conveyor runs thru into



Itasca Elevator and New Concrete Annex at Itasca, Wis.

working elevator "M" and, by means of stationary trippers, can reach two shipping legs. The second basement conveyor discharges onto by means of a cross conveyor. Two of these conveyors are driven by rope drives from present line shafting, the balance by electric motors.

Electric wiring, bin ventilation, fire-walls in belt galleries, and all details of construction are in strict compliance with underwriters' requirements.

In addition to the building of the new storage annex, considerable alteration work on pouts and machinery in the existing plant was done. The steel conveyor gallery, 200 feet in length, connecting Elevator "M" with storage house "N," which had to be removed to make room for the new storage bins was remodeled and re-erected to serve Cargill Elevator "K" and storage house "L" on the opposite side of the slip.

A concrete bleacher tower and sulphur furnace were also included in the contract. This bleaching plant was built at the north end of Elevator "M," the opposite end from the new storage.

Work was commenced in May, 1926, and the plant completed ready to operate in receiving and shipping grain Sept. 25th. Machinery equipment was supplied by the Weller Manufacturing Co. and the electric motors by the General Electric Co.

New Annex of Itasca Elevator Co.

The Itasca Elevator is a cribbed house of 250,000 bus. capacity with docks on Allouez Bay and tracks on the C., St. P. M. & O. Ry. Its handling capacity per hour is 15,000 bus. from cars and 40,000 bus. into boats.

THE NEW ANNEX, built in the summer of 1926, consists of 15 circular concrete bins 44 ft. in diameter and 8 interspace bins, the height of the bin structure being 95 ft. and its capacity 567,000 bus. of wheat, giving the plant a total of 1,817,000 bus. capacity. The foundation is of reinforced concrete, supported on wood piles. The dock along the harbor

side and the cupola above bins are also of reinforced concrete construction.

The 36-in. belt conveyors are provided above the bins, and a system of 36-in. belt conveyors installed on the bin floor of the existing working elevator is so arranged as to make it possible to convey grain from any scale in the house to any bin in the new storage. The 42-in. belt conveyors are provided below the bins for returning grain to the working elevator. One of these conveyors runs into the working elevator, and is provided with stationary trippers and spouts for dividing the stream of grain, making it possible to feed four shipping legs from the one belt simultaneously, this plan being necessitated by the fact that the existing legs are of small capacity. The second conveyor beneath the bins discharges to the one entering the working elevator by means of a short cross conveyor.

Conveyor bridges, manholes, spouting, window sash, and all parts of the building not of concrete are of steel construction. Bin draw-off spouts are of size ample to feed conveyors to full capacity and are provided with valves operated by hand-wheel rack and pinion mechanisms. All bins are vented to the outside air. Bin floor gratings are raised above the floor and provided with curbs and steel covers. Conveyor galleries to existing elevator, above and below bins, are provided with fireproof partitions with automatic closing doors for passage-way and also for belt openings. Design and installation of electric light wiring and fixtures are according to standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Considerable alteration work was done on spouting and machinery in the existing elevator in connection with the building of the new annex. The old plant being rope driven, the new equipment is all driven from the old line shafting by means of rope drives.

Excavation and pile driving were commenced in April, 1926, and the plant completed to receive and ship grain, August 15th.

The machinery was supplied by the Weller Manufacturing Co.

Additional Storage for Duluth-Superior Milling Co.

The Duluth-Superior Milling Co. operates two elevators, the "Daisy" and the "Listman," the former having 500,000 and the latter 100,000 bus. storage capacity. The daily output of the mills is rated at 3,000 barrels of spring wheat and 150 bbls. of rye flour for the "Daisy," and 2,000 bbls of durum wheat flour for the "Listman."

THE NEW ANNEX to the "Daisy" elevator adds 270,000 bus. to its 500,000 storage capacity. It was built in the fall of 1926. It consists of eight circular bins 25 ft. in diameter and four interspace bins, all full hopped. The height of the bin structure is 80 ft.

These bins are of the same size as an existing group of eight bins built some years ago, and are built as an annex to this original group. They are of reinforced concrete construction thruout and are supported on a wood pile foundation. The two 30-in. belt conveyors above and the 24-in. conveyor below the existing bins were extended out to serve the new storage bins, larger electric motors being provided to take care of the increased load.

Work on this building was late in starting, the contract not being closed until October 7, 1926. In spite of severe weather prevailing in this district during November and December, however, the work was carried on with very little interruption, and the bins completed ready to receive and ship grain, December 31, 1926.

The electric motors in this plant were furnished by the General Electric Co.

Business Conditions Improved by Local Meetings.

From the standpoint of seed distribution this country falls naturally into a number of fairly well defined territories, within which conditions are reasonably uniform and where the problems and the interests of competent seedsmen are fairly similar.

The com'ite recommends that within each such territory, members of the Ass'n, and if it appears desirable, other seedsmen as well, should get together in a friendly and informal way for the promotion of mutual interests. Meetings should be held periodically during the active season, for the purpose of exchanging general and credit information, standardizing business practices so far as it can be done advantageously, frankly discussing grievances if any, solving problems of mutual interest as they arise and promoting that spirit of good fellowship which can come only through personal association.

We purposely make no suggestions as to the boundaries of the territories indicated, nor as to the membership of the various ass'ns. These matters can best be worked out by those directly interested, in the light of an intimate knowledge of local conditions. Neither do we suggest specific problems to be discussed and acted upon by the various ass'ns. These problems are not all the same in every section of the country.

In recommending the above, the com'ite is under no illusion that it is presenting a novel idea. It is generally known that such a plan is functioning in a number of important markets, and with satisfactory results. What we wish to do is to emphasize the possible benefits to be realized from an extension of this system to other territories. The best argument in favor of this is that the plan is actually working out in practice with admitted benefit to those concerned.

The fact remains that according to the testimony of those who are actually putting this plan into practice, the tone of the competition has been substantially improved in the territories affected. There is no apparent reason why such benefits cannot be extended to other territories granted an equal willingness to work together in a fair and broadminded way.—From the report of the Trade Welfare Com'ite of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n.



Concrete Annex to Daisy Elevator at Superior, Wis.

Storing Grain Vigorously Denounced

Free storage continues to receive the approbrium of country grain elevator operators generally and rightly so. One Iowa dealer who tried to accommodate his farmer patrons by giving free storage and the rise of the market has been sentenced to spend five years in the penitentiary and a similar suit is pending against another dealer.

In Illinois seven directors of the Tabor Grain Co., have been cleared of the first charge and may be freed of the fourteen other Criminal charges, but the civil suits for \$48,000 are still pending.

In Kansas several suits are threatened by receivers of bankrupt elevators so the giver of free storage is decidedly uneasy these days.

We sincerely hope the following letters from dealers made sad by experience will help and encourage others to take a firm standing against storing grain or giving the rise of the market.

Helped by Discussion of Free Storage.

Newburg, Iowa.—I do hope all grain elevator operators will fight free storage to a finish. Don't send the grain man alone to the pen, make the farmer go with him for he is as much to blame for this burdensome practice as the elevator operator. The experience and convictions of other dealers published in the Journal have helped me greatly in putting a stop to the giving of free storage here.—G. H. McCarel, Mgr., Newburg Coop. Elevator Co.

Want Storage of Grain Rigidly Regulated

Ledyard, Ia.—Free storage is one of the worst abuses in the Grain Business today. The undersigned are old men who have been actively engaged in the country end of the Grain Business for the last 30 years.

A farmer's elevator or an independent buyer, where competition is close, is helpless, where big organizations control and operate large storage houses at country points. These organizations are partly responsible for conditions today.

We believe the first step to remedy this is a law to forbid "Free Storage"; and to set the price of storage at 1 ct. per bushel for every 30 days or fraction thereof. Also to require all elevator managers to report every week to the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, on blanks prepared for that purpose, the amount of grain stored, bushels held in storage, stored grain bought in and the amount of money charged for storage. This report should be very exact and definite—giving farmers name, storage ticket No., etc.

We are in favor of having a state storage book printed, showing this law and the penalty, and everyone who stores grain be required to have one.

We also want better storage laws. An elevator operator should not be required to furnish the identical grain, in case the bailor wants his grain back. The bailee should have the right to furnish grain of the same grade and have the right to furnish it delivered at any of the large terminals—less freight and handling charges.

We think that a law like this, if worded so that it is "Air-tight" and leaves no loopholes, and has a heavy penalty attached would stop much of the free storage abuse.

Minnesota has a very good law on this subject but at present it is being abused because of the loose interpretation of the law.—Signed T. F. Garry, Garry Grain Co., and A. J. Greogan, Mgr., Farmers Elev., Ledyard, Ia.

A Liberal Charge for Storing Grain in Missouri

Carthage, Mo.—You are certainly warranted in arousing your readers to the dangers incident to conducting the grain business along lines that cannot result otherwise than in disaster. We did not know that at this present day there were still concerns attempting to do business under modern conditions and render service costing money, giving this service which is a legitimate commercial transaction without charging for it.

Fortunately this whole section of the country while doubtless having many abuses militating against fair grain operations, has certainly advanced beyond the free storage era, and we do not know of a single mill or elevator that does not make a charge for storage.—Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., H. S. Cowgill.

Farmer too Bullish to Sell

Saint Anne, Ill.—I will relate an experience that I know of several years ago a farmer hauled 3000 bus. of oats into the elevator in Ogle County, Ill., where I was employed. Elevator owner had a rule of charging one cent per bushel per month. The farmer would not sell his oats at 30 cents, he kept them in store until he had to haul in more oats to pay the excess storage accrued.

The trouble with the farmer in storing grain is he is a Bull all the time and he does not know when to sell. If the market drops he gets sore and if it advances he thinks it is going higher and refuses to take his profit until it slumps again.

Past experiences prove that storage has been the ruin of elevator owners as well as the patrons thereof, and ought to be discontinued entirely. We have a rule of charging one-half cent per bushel per month, to cover insurance on oats only and positively will not store any other grain. Of course where there is several competitors in the same place it is difficult to keep them in line, each favoring special patrons or friends.

Several states have laws regarding storage but they are not enforced. Laws can be enacted to govern the grain storage or any other business, but there are too many dealers and enforcement officials who are dishonest in evading and disobeying the laws. We have examples of how Prohibition prohibits in the liquor traffic of today.—Kerr Grain Co.

Would Be Glad to Stop Storing.

We realize the possible penalties in regard to the free storage of grain, and while we give free storage, we hold the grain for the disposition of the owner and are ready at any time to deliver his grain to him.

We realize that this is not the practice generally in vogue and that some time or other it is going to cause serious trouble. We would be very glad to stop this practice, but will be unable to do so unless all of the grain dealers in this section of the country agree to this policy.

In one particular case, we have a small warehouse and our competitor also has a small warehouse and is giving free storage on ear corn. His warehouse will not hold over three thousand bushels of ear corn and he is shelling and shipping every day or two what he receives in that time. There is no question but what he is selling the grain and depending on the market to take care of him, or hedging his sales. Because of our storage space we have refused to do this at that point, which of

course keeps us from getting some of the corn that we might get.

We are not giving this instance to complain about the methods of our competitors, but to give you an idea of what we are up against should we decide to discontinue this practice where we have ample storage to take care of it.

We would most certainly be glad to agree to not do this should all dealers in this section agree to the same thing.

Storage Tickets for 1925 Grain Still Outstanding

Mayview, Ill.—Storing grain and shipping it out is in vogue here. E. C. Saddaris stores ear corn, wheat, oats or what have you? He ships out as soon as rec'd and has corn of the 1925 crop, also wheat and oats of that year still stored. The Lord has been pretty good to him in the way of prices, but there will come a day when he may experience the same trouble that happened to the Delong Bros. at Sadorus, Ill. There has been a great deal of labor expended by other dealers with this champion of unprofitable methods. He promises a lot, but does not carry it out.

Driven to Storing by Close Competition.

Palestine, Ill.—We are acquainted with grain dealers who make a practice of giving Free Storage, and at present we are having a little competition that is off-color. However, we are fighting fire with fire, and so long as we have an inexperienced competitor, such as we now have, we will have to give him the worst medicine we can dish out.

We are in the milling business, and we base the price of our flour on the track bids for wheat, and to that is added our profit. In other words, we can pay the farmer as much for his wheat as a competitor can pay. Fact is, we can pay him more, for we must ship in about 50,000 bushels of wheat a year, therefore it is to our advantage to buy all of the local wheat.

When the present dealer came in here we tried to cooperate with him, as he knew nothing of the grain business, being a young farmer directly off the farm. Some of his first acts were to go out to the farmers and quietly offer them a few cents more than we were supposed to pay. Of course a farmer cannot keep a secret and it was not long until we knew what was taking place, then we had to resort to some unethical methods. Had this dealer been satisfied to cooperate honestly he would have had a nice business here, and we would gladly have bought his wheat, giving him track bids, and he would not have had any of the troubles he is now experiencing.

On the other hand, our profits would be greater and surer, and there are many favors we could do for one another.

We have several branches in the retail and jobbing business, which gives us a good outlet for our offal, and we are able to get high prices for products thru these channels.

It seems that our competitor preferred to take the advice of a few farmer friends, rather than listen to us, and this has caused him untold losses.

Offgrade wheat brought about as much as choice grain here last Fall, and sold in the market around an average of 20c. That was mighty fine for the farmer who had the damp wheat, but the man with the good wheat did not take kindly to this practice.

As to Free Storage. We have in recent years given some free storage, but discontinued that practice, for our records show that it costs us a little better than half a cent per bushel to store wheat, and we charge 1c per bu. We are now planning to build storage for about 50,000 bushels, and we think we will be able to fill it at 1c per bu. per month.

As to a remedy to bad practices. That's beyond us. So long as the dollar is all one can see in business we believe that these unethical methods will be followed.—Yours truly, Miesenhelder Bros.

The Combined Harvester-Thresher in Kansas

An intensely interesting report of the results obtained by the poor down trodden wheat growers of Kansas with the Combined Harvester Thresher has just been issued from Topeka by the Kansas State Board of Agri. co-operating with the U. S. Dept. of Agri. Its perusal by sympathetic politicians will bring a flood of tears. Grain dealers everywhere will be glad to learn of the great saving effected by wheat growers thru the use of this improved machine. Had the use of the combine been general by the oats growers of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin millions of bushels which now lie rotting in the fields would have been saved.

The extensive use of this machine represents a real advance in agricultural methods and no doubt the summer of 1927 will introduce it to the grain growers of many new localities with profit to all concerned. From the report we take the following:

The epic of Kansas wheat is still being written—not in words, but in deeds—not in slogans, but in accomplishment and efficiency. From the cradle to the combine runs a story replete with romance, rich in dramatic incident, carrying all the elements of hope and despair, failure and successful denouement.

In the harvest of 1926 there worked in the Kansas wheat fields 8,274 combined harvester-threshers that harvested approximately 3,100,000 acres of grain and made available an estimated 50,540,000 bus. of the best wheat in the world for immediate consumption in market channels. And, the end is not yet. These machines have demonstrated their utility everywhere in Kansas west of the 97th principal meridian and all but about 1,000,000 acres of the 11,962,000 acres now seeded in Kansas lies west of that imaginary line.

It is not unreasonable to assume that two or even three times as many combines could find a place in the sun of a Kansas harvest. With the advent of smaller machines, representing a reasonable overhead investment, and suited to the need and capital of the smaller wheat grower, the field is widened for number of users. With the reduction in man power required for harvest periods and the increased efficiency possible in handling large scale operations with the largest machines, the field is opened for quantity production on acreages still covered with native sod.

The first census of combines taken in Kansas was made in March, 1923, when a total of 2,796 machines were reported. This number may be considered as the probable number used in the 1922 harvest. The first really successful demonstrations made in the Kansas field may be considered as of 1918. In that year a Central Kansas Branch of one of the large harvesting machinery companies report that they had 14 combines in use. So that practically the whole development of the use of these machines in Kansas wheat production has taken place in the last eight years.

The very rapid recent development is shown by the fact that 2,865 new combines were used for the first time in the 1926 harvest. The probable number of machines used in the harvests of recent years is as follows: 2,796 in 1922; 3,116 in 1923; 3,828 in 1924; 5,441 in 1925; and 8,274 in 1926. When one considers that this year more than 30% of the Kansas wheat was harvested by a sort of machinery that eight years ago was an almost untried experiment the evolution seems almost unbelievable.

There is grown annually a little more or less than 1,000,000 acres of wheat in the eastern third of Kansas that has always been and probably always will be harvested largely with binders. West of the 97th principal meridian the use of headers has been the increasing vogue until the advent of the combined harvester-thresher. Successful operation of the combine depends upon comparatively dry harvest weather.

Users report that on the average the commencement of harvest must be delayed from five to nine days later than if binders or headers were used. To combine well and keep well in transit and storage afterward it is important that the grain be thoroughly ripe. Storage on the farm of combined wheat is undoubtedly successful in case good judgment is used in harvesting only when dry and the grain properly ripened. Practically all farmers who are experienced in handling grain harvested by this method do agree however that bins for storing combined wheat need better ventilation than when the grain has gone through a "sweat" in

header stack or when threshed from the bundle after curing.

While the cost of combined harvester-threshers is greater than for other harvesting machinery, there are many other economic features to be considered. The combine demands a much smaller harvest force. It relieves the farmer from the strain of wondering whether he will have enough extra help at the critical time. It relieves the farmer's wife from the strain of cooking for a large harvesting and threshing crew. It returns all the straw evenly to the wheat fields. Even a larger combine with all its machinery can be operated and the grain hauled to the bin or to close-by elevators with a force of four men. Smaller type machines that take seven or eight foot swaths can be, and have been successfully operated, and the grain delivered to the bin by two men and a truck.

Loss from shattering and from handling as with binder and header methods is reduced to a minimum when the combine is properly operated. The most conservative farmers who have used combines several years claim they save at least a bushel more grain per acre when they use a combine; optimistic users claim two bushels more per acre. These reductions in waste and cost of harvest hands are important. More important yet is the saving in threshing bills that every farmer has when he uses the binder or the header.

In connection with this report is shown a table of county percentage estimates giving the number of harvest hands needed in the 1926 harvest compared with the 1924 harvest. These two harvests were about equal in size and the increased use of combines has apparently reduced the number of harvest hands required for a 150,000,000 bushel wheat harvest by about 30%. These estimates were based on the two years for comparison and it is to be remembered that harvest requirement in the northwest counties was much smaller in 1926 than in 1924 because of a partial failure in that section. The advent of a good harvest prospect in the northwest will however likely see an immediate increase in the number of combines in use in that section and offset any apparent overstatement of the decreased demand for harvest labor there.

The average harvest accomplishment of all combines in use in the 1926 harvest is estimated at about 380 acres per machine. This estimate would probably be too high for the average year. The 1926 harvest weather was very favorable for the prolonged use of the combine. Records for individual machines of large type were almost unbelievably high and far beyond any claims made for them by the manufacturers. This average accomplishment for last season has nothing to do with the actual capacity of the machines. What a combine really does in a season depends on many factors; the efficiency of the operator; the kind of weather encountered; the size of the machine used; the actual need of the owner as regards the number of acres of wheat he has to harvest; the presence or absence of green weeds in the wheat. None of these factors except the size of the machine used or the needs of the operator seemed to limit the accomplishment in 1926. It is to be remembered that a wet season such as was experienced in 1919 might offer great obstacles to the successful use of these machines. Farsighted farmers who are replacing their old headers with combines are carefully storing their old equipment for emergency uses.

The ultimate effect that the use of combines will have on the rate and date of marketing wheat is still unanswerable. Much combined wheat has gone onto the early market in the last two years for two reasons. First, the use of combines has grown most rapidly in those parts of Kansas where farm bin storage is the least adequate. Second, many of the machines used the last two years were purchased absolutely on harvest dated notes. The common practice was to deliver the machine without any down payment, but with fifty per cent of the price due at harvest time the first year and the other half due a year later. Experience of the manufacturers has proven this plan successful.

One company that delivered a large number of machines on this plan for the 1926 harvest season reports that they offered a cash discount to all purchasers who would take up the full obligation at the first due-note date. Eighty per cent of their customers took advantage of the discount. This meeting of obligations of course was influential in forcing much combined wheat on the early market. If marketing of combined wheat is delayed and properly distributed it is apparent that more and better farm storage will be needed, especially in the western half of Kansas.

The experience of individuals in the use of combines may mean more than statistical record to some people. Mr. Frank R. Kraft of Barton County offers permission to use his statement. He says:

"I have used a harvester-thresher since 1920, having harvested seven crops with it. It is entirely satisfactory. I raise all the way from 175 to 350 acres each year. This year I harvested 6,160 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of oats with my machine. The oats were too short to cut with a binder or header but I got it with the combine. I have no trouble in storing it on the farm and never yet lost a bushel from heating in the bin. It cost me this year an outlay in cash of \$4.90 per hundred bushels of wheat to put my crop in the bin, and that is one big thing."

In figuring this cost of harvesting Mr. Kraft apparently does not calculate the interest on his investment or the depreciation on his machinery. Part of such cost would be offset by similar costs on any other machinery for harvest. Certainly his saving in harvest and threshing bills, and the elimination of waste, would carry a considerable portion of such charges.

The experience of no single individual or community should be considered a safe guide as to the utility of the combine. The experience of Mr. Kraft was quoted because it was rather typical and because of his early and long use of his machine. As to his cost of harvesting and delivering wheat with the combine, it would seem to be conservative.

One correspondent in Sumner County writes that up to 1926 his cost of harvesting with a combine since 1922 had averaged about 3½ cents per bushel, but in 1926 because of high yielding wheat he put his wheat in the bin for less than 1 cent per bushel. This correspondent claims that the old method of binding and hiring custom threshers cost him from 15 cents to 25 cents per bushel.

Another correspondent in Central Kansas reports that the past season three men and one small boy, two of the men on the combine, one on a truck, and the boy with a wagon, cut and delivered at the elevator two miles from the farm an average of 1,538 bushels a day.

It is fair to state that some farmers in north central Kansas report difficulty in some seasons when the wheat is weedy, or the weather damp, or when wheat ripens unevenly. In such cases it seems that binders must be held in reserve to insure safety.

Lee D. Jones Elected President at Memphis

Lee D. Jones, who has been filling acceptably an unexpired term of the resigning president of the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n, was recently elected president for the full ensuing year.

A native of Mississippi, Mr. Jones went to Memphis, Tenn., in 1899, as a youth of 21. He became associated with the firm of Shanks, Phillips & Co., as manager of their grain department, until 1904, when he entered the grain and hay brokerage business.

In 1909 he discontinued the brokerage business and engaged in buying and selling of grain and hay, specializing in ear corn, hay and red rust proof oats.



Lee D. Jones, Pres.-Elect. Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n.

Concrete Used Instead of Tile.

In reconstructing the burned working house of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co. at Indianapolis, Ind., the standing tanks of tile were duplicated in size of that more reliable material, cement concrete, which also was employed in constructing the new working house.

THE WORKING HOUSE is 58x42 ft., and 172 ft. high, built integral with the new storage tanks.

The 24 bins in the working house are of various sizes ranging from 1785 to 5950 bus. in capacity, there being 8 of 3230 bus. capacity, 4 of 3250 bus., 4 of 5775 bus., 2 of 5690, 1 of 5950 bus., and several others, making the total capacity 97,635 bus., besides which are the three scale garners, one upper garner of 3,000 bus. and a lower garner of 10,000 bus. capacity, these larger garners serving the Willey-Ellis Drier.

The drier has a capacity of 1,000 bus. an hour, reducing the moisture content from 22½ to 15 per cent. Steam for the drier is furnished by the boiler of the old plant, and the air is circulated thru the drier by a fan driven by a 75-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor, with Morse Silent Chain Transmission.

On the first floor is a Monitor Clipper made by the Huntley Mfg. Co., of the ball bearing style, with a capacity of 1,500 bus. per hour. This machine has a by-pass spout so that it can be used as a warehouse separator. The clipper spouts to receiving leg and to one of the shipping legs. The clipper is driven by a 75-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor running 435 r.p.m.

The three legs have 2 rows of 12x8x8 Buffalo Buckets, spaced 13 inches centers, staggered, on 26-in. belts, giving a capacity of 12,000 bus. each per hour. These legs are driven by 75-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motors running 1150 r.p.m., the speed being reduced by herringbone helical cut gears supplied by the Falk Corporation. The legs have Link-Belt Backstops.

Each of the legs discharges into a 2,500-bu. garner over a 2,000-bu. hopper scale with solid lever, of the Fairbanks make. Below each scale is a universal spout to distribute grain to the various bins which can be conveniently reached, to the storage conveyors and to the two car spouts.

On the platform on the first floor is a Richardson Automatic Scale, and a sack sewing machine driven by a 1½-h.p. electric motor. All the motors were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and are of the double squirrel cage type, using alternate current.

An employes belt elevator driven by a 5-h.p. electric motor gives access to all floors, in addition to steel stairway between first and scale floors, with subway type of grating treads.

THE TRACK SHED is 56 ft. long, having a precast tile roof and No. 22 gage corrugated iron siding on a framework of structural steel. The cars are placed on the three tracks by a Sprout-Waldron Puller driven thru gearing by a 40-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor. Each of the two outer tracks has a receiving pit. The track nearest the house is reached by a shipping spout. The No. 2 track also has a shipping spout. One of the receiving pits is new, the other one served the former elevator. Under the pits is a 36-inch belt discharging to middle leg in house and also to leg nearest the drier so either of these legs can be used for elevating. Two 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motors drive the Clark Power Shovels, which were furnished by Sprout, Waldron & Co. A 10-h.p. motor drives the receiving conveyor belt.

THE NEW STORAGE comprises 6 cylindrical reinforced concrete tanks each 20 ft. 4 ins. inside diameter, and 4 interspace bins, 83 ft. high, with a capacity of 150,500 bus., making the new storage 268,635 bus., and the total 868,000 bus., including 600,000 in the old tanks. The bins have walls 6½ inches thick, in con-

tact at 4 points and separated at 3 points to 26 ft. 1 in. centers, so that two of the interstice bins have each 11,750 bus. capacity and 2 have 2,750 bus. The old and new structures are separated 2 ft. 1½ inches. Provision was made between two of the tanks for the installation of the bleacher leg and a bleacher of 4,000 bus. capacity per hour is under construction. The ends of the existing tile storage tanks have been pointed up with cement mortar where the weathering tile was removed by the heat of the elevator fire.

The existing shipping conveyors were extended and arranged to discharge to the new shipping legs. The existing storage conveyors were carried back to the new workhouse line. The two conveyor belts above and the two belts below are 30 inches wide of 28-oz., 4-ply rubber. Two 20-h.p. motors drive the storage conveyors, and two 15 h.p. motors drive the shipping conveyors, by single reduction steel cut gears having bakelite pinions.

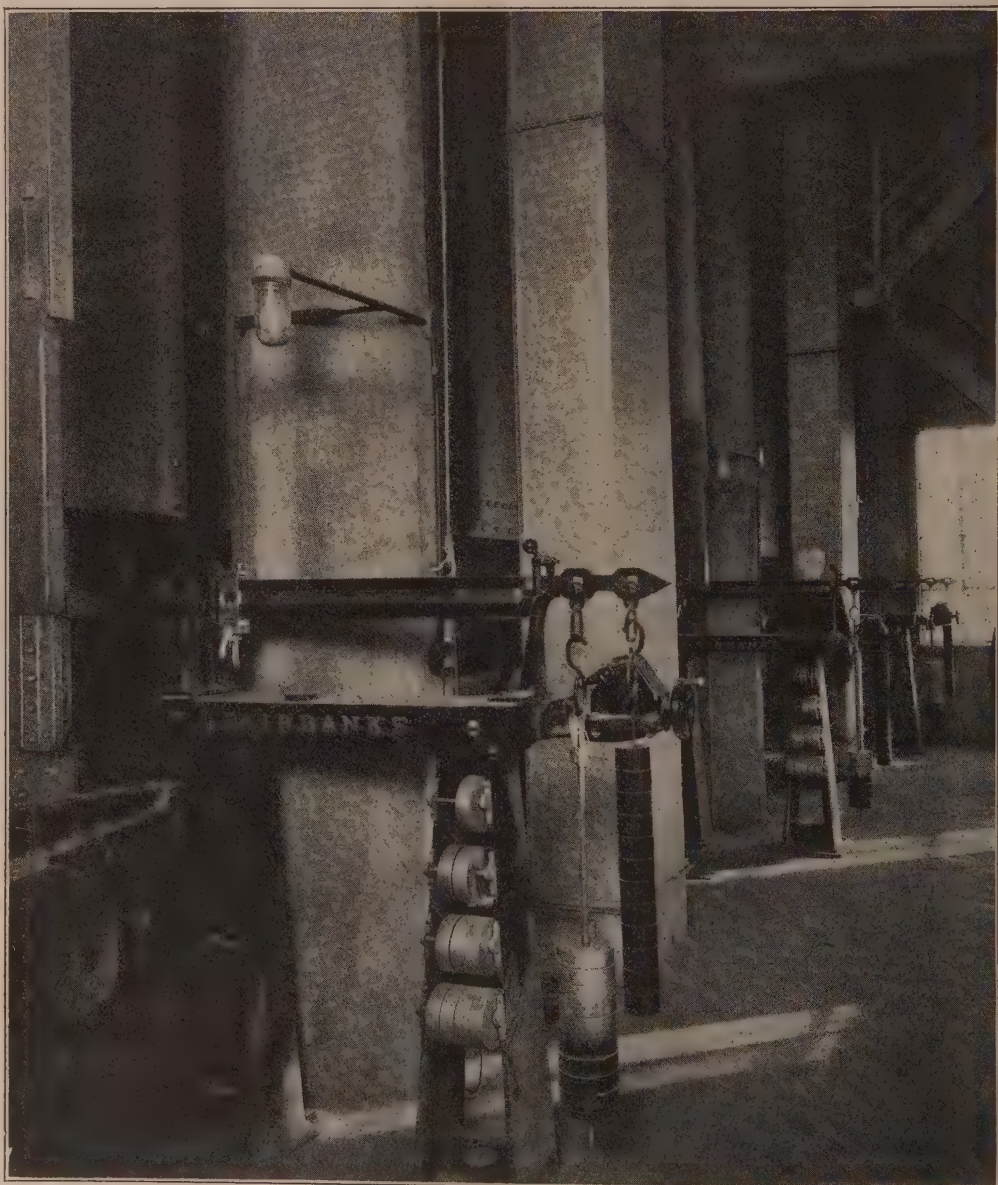
VENTILATION AND DUST REMOVAL have been well provided for. All the new tanks have bin vents to the outside. The interior workhouse bins are ventilated thru perforated manhole covers. The interior storage bins are ventilated by circular pipes up thru the roof. The openings of the outside bin ventilators are made of 1 inch lumber and are 2 ins. by 2 ft., No. 12 galvanized iron mesh being attached to keep out birds, the sill or

opening being at an angle of 45 degrees to keep water from driving thru into bins. The manholes in bin floors are 20 inches in diameter. The dust prevention system in general, except on the elevated legs, was installed by the Cyclone Blowpipe Co.

The Budd Sinks Dust Prevention System is applied on legs, garners and scales. It consists of a fan mounted on each leg motor shaft with a suction line from the garner to the fan discharging into the cyclone located in a corner of the garner with a conductor pipe to lead the dust from the cyclone back into the garner.

An automatic interlocking valve operated from the garner lever is provided in the suction line between the garner and the scale. The leg casing on the up side of each leg is increased 6 inches in size so as to provide a suction on the boot. One of these systems is provided for each of the three legs.

The results obtained from the dust prevention system are wonderful. For example, in the basement and first floor of the working house where the conveyors discharge into the legs the floor is clean, with no dust at all coming from the conveyors or discharges. The same is true on the head and scale floors. It is claimed that a man can work on either of these floors without overalls and at night have his clothes as clean as when he started in the morning. Where it used to be necessary to



Scale Floor of New Working House of Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., at Indianapolis, Ind.
[See facing page.]

have the floor swept twice a day in a vain endeavor to keep it clean it is now swept about twice a week, and then only a shovel full of dust is obtained on both floors.

Another advantage of this dust prevention system is that formerly the dust scattered about the elevator was a total loss, as in addition to the labor cost of having three or four sweepers cleaning around the elevator at all times and there was the cost of bagging the dust to be loaded to the cars and sold at \$10 to \$15 a ton, after it had been weighed into the elevator as grain. With the new system practically all the dust is placed back in the garners and is weighed out as grain.

The plant is well lighted thruout. The steel bin bottoms give more light in the basement as well as reduce the cost for a given storage capacity. The window openings in the cupola are large, giving a considerable area of glass. All windows have metal sash.

All wiring for the 110 and 220-volt lighting current is in metal conduit. Two 50-ft. flexible lighting cables are provided.

All spouts are of No. 14 steel on sides and No. 12 steel on bottoms, and were supplied by the Weller Metal Products Co.

The Munn Bin Valves were supplied by the Webster Mfg. Co., the silent chain drives by the Morse Chain Co., and the elevating and

transmission machinery by Sprout, Waldron & Co.

The plant was designed and erected by Jas. Stewart & Co.

John C. Templeton Dies.

John C. Templeton, sec'y of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n for the past 5 years, died at the Columbus Hospital in Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 23. He was 66 years old. In later years he had suffered a great deal from a heart ailment, to which he finally succumbed. The body was removed to Greenville, Pa., his childhood home, for interment.

Mr. Templeton was a native of Greenville. He early became connected with the grain trade there and later continued these activities in Missouri. Mr. Templeton finally settled in Minneapolis, where he became connected with the Sheffield-King Milling Co. Conscientious service brought him just reward and he stayed with the company for 35 years. For most of that time he was sales manager and vice-pres. Five years ago he severed his connection to become sec'y of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Mr. Templeton had many friends thruout the trade. His loss will be severely felt.

Tri-State Program.

Elevator owners and operators of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota will meet in Minneapolis, Minn., on Feb. 10, to hold the 9th annual convention of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n. Plans call for a one-day meeting, tho this will be extended to two if advisable. Matters of national importance and the potentialities of the upper Mississippi river as a grain carrier will come before the meeting. The tentative program includes:

Financing the 1927 northwest crop, with use of local banks suggested rather than commission houses.

The Function of the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the Country Elevator, by E. S. Woodworth, Minneapolis.

Grain Trade Legislation and Farm Relief Measures, by Charles Quinn, Toledo, sec'y.

Development of Barge Traffic on the Upper Mississippi, by W. W. Morse, Minneapolis.

Grain storage laws and inspection.

An invitation to attend the sessions is extended to all interested in the grain trade. A large attendance is expected.—P. J. P.

Southwest Kansas Dealers Meet.

Grain men from 12 counties gathered at Hutchinson, Kan., on Jan. 6 for a meeting of the Southwest Kansas Grain Buyers Ass'n. J. H. Magruder, of Pratt, pres., and E. A. Stokdyk of the State Agricultural College, presided. The grain men, delegates from the Kansas Agricultural College, wheat growers, millers, elevator men and farmers expressed a fervid desire to live up to the standard set by Sec'y Smiley when he gave the state a slogan, "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World."

Ways and means for driving smut out of the Kansas wheat belt and freeing the grain from rye were considered. It was generally agreed that the most effective method would be to put on a dockage program to penalize the careless grower who will not treat his seed and who makes no effort to eliminate rye. Only by this method can the grower of clean wheat obtain a premium for his product.

Dean Umberger, of the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College, told of the 5-year program being put on by the college for the development of a better wheat yield in the Kansas wheat belt. H. R. Sumner, crop specialist known as "Pure Seed Si," told of the campaign for pure seed.

Pres. Magruder discussed the methods used in Pratt county to buy and sell wheat on a grade and quality basis. The discussion of dockage was taken up by J. H. Moyer, Dodge City; A. E. Dickhut, Cullison; C. D. Jennings, Hutchinson, and R. L. Jarboe, federal grain supervisor at Wichita.

Chas. W. Shull, state grain inspector in Hutchinson, talked to the assemblage on inspection work and grain grading.

Without exception the meeting was proclaimed very helpful in developing a definite understanding of the things that must be done to make Kansas wheat clean and of high quality.

Japan.—Cotton bags or sacks used as containers of flour, meal, or groats of grain or of cement are permitted free entry into Japan when destined for use as containers of goods for export, by ordinance of the Japanese ministry of finance, effective last Sept. 8.

Seed Fraud Reported.

Thomas E. Nokes, one time connected with the West Branch Seed Co. at Hanover, Pa., is reported as the operator of the Interstate Corn Growers, seed distributors, room 5, Pythian Castle, Frederick, Md.

The company is said to be soliciting forage seed orders at absurdly low prices. A deposit is requested with the order. The operator is reputed to have used this device in the past, failing to deliver the orders and keeping the deposits.



New Tanks, Working House and Track Shed of Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.'s 868,000-bu. Plant at Indianapolis, Ind.

See facing page.

Seeds

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Square Deal Seed Co. has moved to new and larger quarters.

Boise, Ida.—Fire did damage to the properties of the Duthie Seed Co. amounting to \$500.

Pekin, Ill.—A spur track has been laid to the Kelly Seed Co. plant by the Chicago & Alton R.R.

Emmett, Ida.—The 16th annual Idaho State Seed Show is scheduled for Jan. 12, 13 and 14, in this city.

Del Norte, Colo.—A seed division will be opened in the business of Hartner Produce Co., under the name of Western Seed Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire broke out in the heavily stocked warehouse of Sioux City Seed & Nursery Co. and did \$255 worth of damage.

Elliott, Ill.—A storage and germination house, 24x60 ft., is being erected by the Scott Estate. It will be used chiefly for handling seed corn.

Springfield, Mo.—Everett Beazley, Jr., has been selected as sec'y-treas. of the Wood-Beazley Seed Co., to succeed his father, who died on Dec. 15.—P. J. P.

Belle Center, O.—Repairs have been made in the plant of the Healey Seed Co. New cast iron boots have been installed. Sidney Grain Machinery Co. furnished the material.

Bristol, Tenn.—A. L. Womack has established a wholesale business in seeds and produce here. Prior to this enterprise he was out of the seed business for 4 years.

Chicago, Ill.—The Executive Com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will meet Jan. 13 and 14 in the Hotel Sherman to decide on a time and place for the 1927 annual convention.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers Ass'n will hold its 25th annual celebration at Ames, Ia., Jan. 31 to Feb. 5. A premium list for seed and grain exhibits has been prepared.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Francis C. Stokes, pres. Francis C. Stokes & Co., has been operated upon for appendicitis at the Pennsylvania hospital. At last reports he was well on the road to recovery.

Boston, Mass.—The annual meeting of the New England Seedmens Ass'n, held here, elected Geo. Williams, Providence, pres.; A. P. Dewar, Boston, vice-pres.; Peter Miller, Boston, sec'y.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Makes your place look like home," has been filed under serial number 236299 by the Atlantic Seed Co., to represent field seeds, grass seed mixtures and lawn-grass-seed mixtures.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for November, compared with November, 1925, and the 11 months ending with November, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	IMPORTS		11 mos. ending Nov.	
	November 1926	1925	1926	1925
Alfalfa, lbs....	747,351	375,478	4,237,134	1,815,278
Beans, lbs....	4,388,862	4,969,725	56,911,359	76,327,413
Peas, lbs....	1,482,861	2,518,407	11,028,321	20,420,640
Clover, lbs....	1,565,404	2,513,969	35,244,977	28,934,048
Gr. seed, lbs....	1,040,508	484,287	7,887,311	3,024,941
	EXPORTS		11 mos. ending Nov.	
	November 1926	1925	1926	1925
Alfalfa, lbs....	77,414	101,656	590,382	824,347
Beans, bus....	70,965	58,836	517,492	395,015
Peas, bus....	9,990	8,774	101,613	49,701
Clover, lbs....	198,007	67,556	1,367,714	939,884
Timothy, lbs....	1,896,510	752,412	11,631,548	11,359,899
Other grass seeds, lbs....	742,392	411,742	5,007,132	4,957,109

The new address of the Southern Seedmens Ass'n is box 1412, New Orleans, instead of Montgomery, Ala., as in the past, due to Frank S. Love, sec'y, joining the staff of the J. Steckler Seed Co.

Evansville, Ind.—J. A. McCarty Seed Co. has finished construction of a new seed and feed warehouse. It is a one-story brick structure, 85x50 ft. Machinery will be installed for seed cleaning.—WBC.

Louisville, Ky.—A hearing was held on Dec. 28 to decide whether to name a permanent receiver and continue the business of the Wood, Stubbs & Co., or place it in bankruptcy, and bring it to a close.

St. Louis, Mo.—Palmer Seed Co. has been incorporated with 100 shares of no par value stock, to deal in all kinds of seeds. Incorporators are Edw. C. Palmer, Harold S. Cook, Rodney M. Fairchild.—P. J. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Chas. E. Petillon, manager of the field seed department of the Harvey Seed Co., was struck by an automobile last month and suffered a fractured arm and severe cuts about the head. He is reported doing nicely.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Postoffice officials have established a terminal office here to permit inspection by state inspectors of all seed and plants shipped to Oklahoma points. Cottonseed is included among those that must go thru the terminal.

Lansing, Mich.—Harry E. Saier Co. has been dissolved. The report of Edward A. Sump, receiver, showed that sale of the assets gave only enough to pay the expenses of the receivership and left nothing for distribution among the creditors.

Madison, Wis.—Many Wisconsin seedmen plan to attend the silver jubilee gathering of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Ass'n to be held here Feb. 3. This is held as a feature of the annual Farmers' Week, at which many samples of seeds and grains are exhibited.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Half-rate tariffs on seed grains moving to points in South Dakota from Minneapolis have been granted by the Omaha, the North Western, the Milwaukee, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads. This move is made to help reseed the districts that suffered under the severe drought of last summer.

We believe the opportunity for friendly contact offered by meetings of the ass'n to be of such practical value that we suggest for the consideration of this convention the advisability of calling these meetings three times a year, instead of twice.—Trade Welfare Com'te, Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Midwinter Meeting.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Dakota Improved Seed Co. recently completed construction of a new building, which gives it 10,000 square feet of additional floor space. It has equipped it with complete cleaning and refining machinery. Seed is mechanically elevated to storage tanks at the top of the structure and works thru the cleaning process by gravity. This is the second addition in 6 years.

Canada.—Canadian collectors of customs and excise have instructions to hold all imports of red clover and alfalfa seeds which are not colored, in accordance with the seed regulations, and forward samples of such imports together with the declaration of the shipper and advice notes to the Canadian government Seed Laboratory for examination. Following such examination, the seed will be colored under the supervision of the district inspector, before clearing thru the customs.

Brookings, S. D.—Plans are being made for an alfalfa and sweet clover special train to visit 70 South Dakota towns. It is booked to leave Brookings Jan. 10, operating under the auspices of the Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Co-operating with that organization is the South Dakota State College, Chicago & North Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, International Harvester Co. and the South Dakota Department of Agriculture. The programs will be in charge of A. E. Anderson, director of the extension service at the state college.

Washington, D. C.—A misbranding bill covering every commodity and every form of fraud in connection with its sale has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Smoot of Utah. It is now before the Interstate Commerce Com'te. Penalties would run as high as \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment for first offenses, and \$2,500 or two years' imprisonment for subsequent offenses. Seed and plant products are included, but provision is made that stock unintentionally misbranded because of close similarity of appearances, shall not be deemed violation of the act.

New Bills Before Congress.

The seed trade will be interested in the following bills which have been filed in the second session of the 69th Congress. This session commenced on Dec. 6:

H.R. 13444, H.R. 13445, graduated, special handling, postage charges, according to weights of parcels, and to extend special delivery service to such parcels if fourth class; H.R. 13446, restore 1c private mailing card rate; H.R. 13447, provide additional charge for short paid first class matter; H.R. 13448, business reply cards; H.R. 13449, change rate of transient second class publications. Bills 13445 to 13449, inclusive, passed the House on Dec. 20th. H.R. 14701, to extend c.o.d., third and fourth class, on which first class postage rates paid; H.R. 14702, charging fee for inquiries regarding registered, insured or c.o.d. mail; H.R. 14703, demurrage charges individual c.o.d. parcels.

S. 4845, to protect the public against fraud in misbranding of articles of commerce in interstate commerce.

S. 4808 (McNary), Federal Farm Board; H.R. 15337, same as S. 4808; H.R. 15474, Haugen Bill, same with modifications; H.R. 15123, H.R. 15207, House Resolution 343.

Fraud Defense to Seed Grain Note.

The State of Minnesota brot suit against Chas. Bucholz to recover on a promissory note for the price of seed wheat furnished him in the spring of 1920, by the state board of relief.

The defense was that the grain was represented to be free from foul seeds, but it contained so much quack grass and noxious seeds that it was worthless.

Deciding in favor of defendant the Supreme Court of Minnesota on Nov. 26, 1926, said:

"The Legislature in providing for sales of property by the state may declare that they shall be subject to the doctrine of caveat emptor. It may put all the hazard, even of flagrant misrepresentation, on the buyer, but in this case it has not done so. In the absence of some such special restriction, it is the rule that, when the state becomes a litigant against an individual, it cannot deny its adversary any defense which would be open to him were his opponent another citizen instead of the state itself."—210 N. W. Rep. 1006.

Seed Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, as compared with December, 1925, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts 1926	1925	1926	1925
Chicago, bus....	183,000	366,000		
Duluth, bus....	355,673	704,214	725,725	342,634
Ft. Wm., bus....	677,137		18,693	
Milwaukee, bus....	71,800	24,310		2,860
Minpls., bus....	689,140	722,010	122,140	127,540
New York, bus....	296,000			
Superior, bus....	176,797	266,975	39,053	42,000
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts 1926	1925	Shipments 1926	1925
Kans. City, bus....	492,800	623,200	167,000	233,000
St. Louis, bus....	30,000	51,600	18,800	73,200
Hutchinson, bus....	287,800	288,600		
	CLOVER			
	Receipts 1926	1925	Shipments 1926	1925
Chicago, lbs....	1,350,000	2,008,000	1,013,000	917,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	264,310	981,991	201,185	109,000
Toledo, bags....	8,709	5,494	1,146	1,634
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts 1926	1925	Shipments 1926	1925
Chicago, lbs....	1,158,000	1,651,000	1,764,000	598,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	130	313,930	280,788	90,000
Toledo, bags....	91	1,518		2
	ALSIKE			
	Receipts 1926	1925	Shipments 1926	1925
Toledo, bags....	117	330	76	46

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

Coronado, Cal.—F. E. Miles will be in charge of the wire office to be opened here in the Coronado Beach Hotel Jan. 10 by Logan & Bryan. This marks the opening of the winter tourist season.

San Francisco, Cal.—Sherman C. Draper of the Albers Mfg. Co.; Richard K. Smith of Anderson, Smith & Hamilton, Inc.; and Herbert E. Frey of the San Francisco Mfg. Co. were elected to membership in the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n by the Grain Com'ite.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—Another drying unit is being installed in the plant of the Burrard Elvtr. Co. This addition increases the drying capacity of the port elvtrs. here to about 100,000 bus.

Victoria, B. C.—The Victoria Chamber of Commerce will spend \$5,000.00 in erecting a grain elvtr. and other municipal enterprises tending to stimulate shipping. Port development and facilities are in charge of Roger Pinneo.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Charlie Greenston lost his life when drawn into a tank of wheat by the suction. He and a companion were delegated to shovel wheat, but the out-bound grain sucked him beyond the reach of his mate, who was buried to the neck in an effort to save Greenston.

Quebec, Que.—George Parsons is in charge of the office opened Jan. 1 in the Chateau Frontenac by Logan & Bryan. Direct wires with the New York and Montreal stock and grain exchanges will be maintained. Logan & Bryan's offices now span the Dominion, from Quebec to Vancouver and even to Victoria. Mr. Parsons was in charge of the Coronado (Calif.) office some time ago.

Winnipeg, Man.—The last market hour of the last day of 1926 was devoted to the usual joyous merry-making and festivities attached to seeing the old year out. A grand parade of the Exchange members, led by Pres. A. Thompson, was the opening feature, the floor being open to friends, families and other associates. Dancing amid flying streamers was the final pleasantry of the afternoon.

Winnipeg, Man.—Robert Burns, 81, an original member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Jan. 1 at the home of his son, A. P. Burns, Medicine Hat, Alta. He was born near King, Ont., and came west more than 50 years ago to what was known as Fort Garry. He engaged in the grain business for many years. His wife died in 1925. Mr. Burns is survived by three daughters and one son. The services were held Jan. 4. Interment was made here. Every member of the local grain exchange suspended trade for a few minutes out of respect for Mr. Burns and his connection with the exchange in its early days.

COLORADO

Holly, Colo.—We are figuring on replacing our burned elvtr., tho the contract has not as yet been let. Along with the house some 5,200 bus. of grain was burned up. Elvtr. was a total loss with only \$7,000 insurance; grain, of course, was covered but the market was bad. The fire occurred Nov. 27.—A. L. Smith, A. L. Smith & Co.

Hudson, Colo.—A suit to recover \$5,977 was filed against the directors and officers of the Hudson Community Elevator, whose elvtr. was sold last April, by the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. Failure and refusal to deliver beans purchased for it by the local elvtr. during 1925-6 is charged, causing the aforementioned loss. The former mgr. is reported responsible.

Gilcrest, Colo.—The fire loss to the W. F. Hines Mill and 10,000-bu. elevator has been placed between \$10,000 and \$11,000. Date of fire was Dec. 12, as reported in the last number. A short circuit is held responsible for the origin of the blaze. A Mexican boy gave the Sunday afternoon alarm. Some 600 bags of beans and wheat were removed. Some 15,000 bus. of corn and about 3,000 bus. oats were lost.

Longmont, Colo.—A reorganization meeting of the bondholders of the recently foreclosed Longmont Farmers Union Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. is scheduled preparatory to the operation of the elvtr. end of the institution in the immediate future. The foreclosure brought \$35,069.25, the properties being bid in by the bondholders. Total indebtedness to bondholders amounts to \$96,-\$84.40. Apparently the stockholders were entirely ignored in the proceedings.

ILLINOIS

Genoa, Ill.—New coal sheds will be built in the spring by Zeller & Son.

Wellington, Ill.—A 5-ton wagon scale was just installed by Boughton Bros.

Hutsonville, Ill.—The Hutsonville Roller Mills just put in a No. 2 Jay Bee with fan.

Colchester, Ill.—A No. 2 Jay-Bee Feed Mill was just installed for the Colchester Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ill.—The Elvtr. Mfg. Co. recently added a No. 3 Direct Connected Jay-Bee Feed Mill.

Palestine, Ill.—Miesenhelder Bros., Inc., are planning on adding 50,000 bus. storage room for wheat.

Geneva, Ill.—A modern 600-ton twin coal pocket was just erected by M. A. Joshel, grain, feed and coal dealer.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Corn-O Wheat Grain Co. is being returned marked "Unclaimed."

Creston, Ill.—A new scale will be installed in the spring by H. W. Collwill. He has just completed re-roofing his elvtr.

Lisbon Center (Newark, p.o.), Ill.—S. T. Johnson is now mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., succeeding C. E. Groves.

Milford, Ill.—The corn drying plant recently installed for the Milford Grain Co. is being operated with much satisfaction to the owners.

Belvidere, Ill.—A new 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor was just set up in the Belvidere Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s plant, and an addition built to the office.

Morrison, Ill.—Orville Hawkins has opened a feed store branch here, presumably a branch for his grist mills of Unionville, which were of late closed down.

Sicily (Pawnee p. o.), Ill.—I have again leased the Sicily Farmers Grain Co. elvtr. here for the coming year.—Otto F. Young, mgr., Hight & Cline, Stonington, Ill.

Urbana, Ill.—Wm. Reichard is rebuilding his elvtr. which was partly destroyed by fire Nov. 4 with a partially insured \$16,000 loss.—H. T. Waiton & Son, Mayview, Ill.

Mt. Auburn, Ill.—Fire, which presumably started from a blow torch used in heating the engine, was the cause of a small loss to the engine house of Hight & Cline on Dec. 16.

Clinton, Ill.—The Hendrix Elvtr., recently purchased by Lukenbill & McBride and under the active management of Vernel McBride since Nov. 26, will handle coal as a side line.

Rushville, Ill.—Elijah Needham has resigned as mgr. of the Rushville Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. Ralph Young took over his duties as of Jan. 1. Mr. Needham came to this position seven years ago from Virginia, Ill., where he is now living. Mr. Young was formerly book-keeper of this institution.

Alexander, Ill.—Wayne Kinnett of Orleans succeeds M. R. Greenleaf as mgr. of the Alexander Co-op. Grain Co., effective Jan. 1. Mr. Greenleaf held the post for a number of years.

Perdueville (Paxton, p.o.), Ill.—A new truck dump was just put in by the Perdue Elvtr. Co. A corn loader to the cribs and a new 16x48 ft. coal shed have also been added to its facilities.

Yuton (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Grain Corp. of this place disposed of its entire holdings to the Farmers Elvtr. Sply. & Grain Co. of Bloomington.

Seatonville, Ill.—Tony Torri of Ladd, Ill., has been appointed mgr. of the Northwestern Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. elvtr. to succeed Arthur Meyer, resigned, who is now county treasurer.

Bloomington, Ill.—My elvtr., of which I am sole owner and mgr., is now open for business. It has a capacity of about 10,000 bus. and is located on the C. & A. tracks.—J. C. Zimmerman Mill & Elvtr.

Tabor, Ill.—The directors of the defunct Tabor Co-op Grain Co. have been acquitted of alleged shipping of grain intrusted with them. The charge was grand larceny and larceny as ballee. Reorganization plans were laid Dec. 20.

Paw Paw, Ill.—By a deal consummated Dec. 15 the old Warner & Guffin elvtr. here was transferred by J. W. Bank to Byron Rosenkrans. The new owner will concentrate more on the coal end of the business than on the grain end.

Central (Morris, p.o.), Ill.—C. E. Groves is in charge of the Central Grain, Lumber & Supply Co.'s properties and business during the absence of Russell C. Hughes, who is receiving treatment for tuberculosis of the hip bone in Minneapolis.

Kempton, Ill.—Judge Hooper on Dec. 20 refused the Farmers Elvtr. Co. a new trial of its suit against Lowitz & Co. to recover for losses in futures. The elvtr. company has taken an appeal to the Appellate Court. The jury found the elvtr. company was responsible for the trades.

Trivoli, Ill.—I resigned as mgr. of the Trivoli Farmers Co-op. Co., effective Jan. 1, to take a position as mgr. of a large coal and feed business at Belvidere, Ill. Vail Dikeman, mgr. of the Rapatee (Ill.) Farmers Elvtr., has been appointed to succeed me at Trivoli.—V. C. Brown, City Coal Co., Belvidere, Ill.

Princeton, Ill.—O. J. Bader, formerly connected with E. J. Feehery & Co. as mgr. of its Rochelle (Ill.) office, became mgr. of the Henry Rang & Co. branch here Dec. 1. Mr. Bader was in charge at Rochelle for two months previous for his present connections. J. Guy Park is now mgr. for E. J. Feehery & Co. at Rochelle.

Penfield, Ill.—The recent \$12,000 fire loss of the east elvtr. of the Penfield Grain & Coal Co. was fully insured, according to recent dispatches. In addition to the loaded box-car on the spur, over 7,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats and 75 tons of coal were consumed. Backfire of the engine supposedly started the fire. Oliver Kornmeyer was mgr.

Stockdale, Ill.—A bin of screenings at the Stockdale elvtr. of the local sheep feeding yards caught fire Dec. 23 from reported spontaneous combustion. The bin was located in the center of the elvtr. and contained about two carloads of screenings. Little damage was done to other than the screenings themselves, as the mass smouldered rather than blazed. The services of a terminal switch engine were summoned into action to force steam thru the bin. Thru such method enough moisture is created to quench the fire but is insufficient to seriously damage the bin's contents that is not afire, as will water.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The new building fund as of Dec. 15 totaled \$652,120.98.

Julius Loeb became a partner in the firm of Faroll Bros. as of Jan. 1.

Hart Taylor, 67, a former member of S. B. Chapin & Co., died recently.

Simeon B. Chapin, Jr., was admitted as a partner in S. B. Chapin & Co. Jan. 1.

A Board of Trade membership recently sold at \$6,500 net to the buyer, 1927 dues of \$200 unpaid.

Emmet G. Barker was admitted to partnership in the firm of James E. Bennett & Co., effective Jan. 1.

James J. Rowan, broker and for many years a member of the Board of Trade, died recently. Raymond A. Rowan, grain commission merchant, was associated with the deceased.

A petition asking abolishment of that Chicago Board of Trade rule which permits the delivery of No. 4 corn on future contracts during November, December, January and February has been referred to a special com'ite.

Edward H. Mackenzie, pit broker, whose authority to put his trades down to Vance & Co. and Jackson Bros. & Co. was revoked recently, now has been suspended from the privileges of membership for default under Rule 117 of the Board of Trade.

Howard Robb, mgr. of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House, resigned, effective Dec. 31. Karl H. Rehnberg, who has been ass't mgr., is understood to be slated for the place. He was formerly a banker at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and is also conversant with grain trading.

Farnum, Winter & Co. will open the country's only brokerage office directly connected with the inside of a private social club in the Standard Club on Jan. 17. Arthur B. Weinberg will be the capable mgr. in charge. Direct wires with the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade will be maintained.

The firm of W. G. Moorhead & Co. succeeds that of Van Wie & Moorhead. The change is also marked by the additional effort to be expended in obtaining grain consignments. C. H. Dodd, formerly connected with J. J. Badenoch & Co., is now in charge of consignments in the southern territory. Offices have been opened at Decatur and Milford, Ill., in charge of C. L. Leiss and Dan S. Dissoway, respectively. H. S. Button is mgr. of the hay department here.

Property damage estimated at more than a quarter-million dollars was caused Dec. 31 by a stubborn fire in the plant of the Advance Mfg. Co. Despite strenuous efforts of firemen, the flames threatened for hours to consume an adjoining elvtr. containing over 600,000 bus. of grain. Several other large structures were threatened, including another elvtr. containing 1,500,000 bus. of barley and malt. The slipping of a huge pair of rollers, bringing hot surfaces into contact with dust, caused the blaze.

Alexander O. Mason, for many years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Jan. 8 of pneumonia at San Antonio, Tex., after an illness of three days. He was 75 years old and a native of Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Mason entered the grain business in Milwaukee when he was 21 years old. In 1882 he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1922 he retired as treasurer of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. after thirty-six years with that concern. He retained his connection with the Washburn-Crosby Co., whose Chicago buyer he had been for many years. Surviving are a widow and four children. There are seven grandchildren. The family home was in Highland Park, a north-side suburb.

President John A. Bunnell was re-elected, Edward A. Doern made first vice pres., David Howard Lipsey second vice pres., and five directors named at the annual election of the Board of Trade Jan. 3. Successful candidates for the Board of Directors are E. D. Norton, Harry H. Lobdell, and James A. Begg, all of whom have been serving as directors, and Peter B. Carey and Fred T. Bascom. Mr. Begg was elected by petition. The Com'ite of Appeals is made up of Fred F. Breckenridge, William H. Hirshey, Kenneth S. Templeton, Alex Moore and John H. Scoville. The Com'ite on Arbitration consists of K. V. R. Nicol, Alfred A. Meyer, Frank J. Bittel, Brackett B. Denniston and Edwin J. Kuh, Jr. The membership of the Nominating Com'ite for 1927 includes Albert E. Cross, George E. Booth, Barnett Faroll, Francis L. Schreiner and Edward H. Bagley. The fight came over directorate selections, where ten members ran for five places to be filled. The presidency and vice presidencies were unopposed. Hold-over directors whose term expires January, 1928, are James K. Riordon, Edward P. McKenna, Francis B. Fox, Louis C. Brouseau and Frederick G. Miley, and those whose term expires in January, 1929, include John C. Wood, Horace L. Wing, Charles V. Essroger, L. N. Perrin and Earle M. Combs. It is the third term served by Mr. Bunnell as pres., who has been a member of the Board for thirty-six years, serving in various capacities. He was elected to the presidency first in 1909. Mr. Doern has been a member of the Board since 1897, and for six years a director.

I am now supt. of the Calumet Elvtrs. "A," "B" and "C" at South Chicago. R. C. Anthony resigned his position as supt. of the Calumet Elvtrs. on Nov. 1, 1926, and with his wife motored to Los Angeles, Calif., to make their future home. He motored from Los Angeles to San Francisco about Dec. 23 and passed away at San Francisco Dec. 26 after a heart attack. He had been with the Bartlett Frazier Co. for the past twenty years, fourteen years as supt. of the Calumet Elvtrs. He was 54 years of age.—W. H. Gassler.

INDIANA

Dunkirk, Ind.—A small loss was sustained by Anderson & Morgan on Dec. 15.

Carlos, Ind.—C. B. Hodson has been delegated mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Charlestown, Ind.—The Charlestown Mfg. Co. is now in the process of installing a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Stevenson Station (Newburg p. o.), Ind.—A number of improvements are contemplated for the Peter Umfried elvtr.

Bainbridge, Ind.—It was a Jay Bee Hammer Feed Grinder the Miller Grain Co. recently installed in its plant here.

Tiosa, Ind.—We are installing a Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" Engine and a J-B Hammer Feed Grinder.—W. H. Hoch, mgr., Starr & Hoch.

Andrews, Ind.—The Andrews Equity Exchange Co. is in the hands of receivers, which action took place Dec. 10.—Samuel Ellison, receiver.

Peru, Ind.—Ten per cent of most of the claims filed with the receiver of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have been allowed by the court. Scott J. Hurst is the receiver.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Malcolm W. Fuhrer of the Fuhrer-Ford Mfg. Co. has been named as one of the jury commissioners of Posey County to serve the ensuing year.—W. B. C.

Dunreith, Ind.—The Rich Grain Co. has sold its grain elvtr. to Fred Heffleman of Indianapolis, who took possession of the business as of Jan. 1. John McComas was broker in closing the transaction.

Cynthiana, Ind.—J. Omar Smith, mgr. of the elvtr. of Igleheart Bros. of Evansville, has been ill for some time. During his absence the elvtr. has been in charge of Wayne Price, an experienced elvtr. operator.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—S. J. Haines, 70, for many years owner of an elvtr. at Petersburg, Ind., and later active in flour manufacturing, died Dec. 27 of pneumonia. He is survived by his widow and one son, Harry.—W. B. C.

Tab, Ind.—John Sells, who is the mgr. of the Tab Elvtr. Co., is providing his customers with an up-to-date feed store which will be operated by his son and will contain a W-W Hammer Feed Mill driven by a large tractor.—W. W. Pearson, Upland, Ind.

Kewanee, Ind.—We have installed a new roller bearing Western Gyrating Grain Cleaner No. 31, a new 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale with type registering beam, and are residing the elvtr. with galvanized metal.—F. J. Baird, Jordan & Baird.

Buck Creek, Ind.—In addition to installing a hammer grinder, which is proving very satisfactory, we have made some minor changes in our plant here, rebuilding one elvtr. leg and putting in larger head pulleys.—Per Otto Lef-forge, L. & S. Grain Co.

Rensselaer, Ind.—E. W. Bailey & Co. of Chicago opened a private wire office here Jan. 3. T. E. Samuel, former mgr. of the Rensselaer Farmers Grain Co., is in charge. Mr. Samuels is succeeded at the elvtr. by his brother, Willis Samuels.—E. W. Bailey & Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Robt. R. Thompson, gen'l mgr. of the Postum Cereal Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., became gen'l mgr. of the Igleheart Bros. and Phoenix Flour Mill on Jan. 1. The appointment will presumably not affect the local management of these two subsidiary concerns here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in the Board of Trade building here on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27 and 28, beginning the first session at 2 p. m. on Thursday. A splendid and profitable meeting is anticipated.—Chas. B. Riley, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Montpelier, Ind.—William Martin Engler, 54, well known elvtr. proprietor and partner in the firm of Arnold & Engler, died Dec. 15 after suffering several weeks with cancer. Mr. Angler had lived here eight years, having moved to this city from Pennville. He was born at Vera Cruz, Ind. Surviving besides the widow are two daughters, two sisters and four brothers.—P. J. P.

Bloomfield, Ind.—The elvtr. and milling plant of the Bloomfield Mfg. Co. is now the property of John Shaffer and Carl Griffith of Worthington, Ind., having passed from the hands of Jas. M. Vest & Sons. The transfer took place before Christmas and the properties are now being operated by the new owners, who propose to make a number of changes and improvements. The former owners will engage in another line of business.

Raub, Ind.—My elvtr. was completely destroyed by the fire reported in the last number of the Journal. Salvage on grain will amount to about 1 car wheat and 2 cars oats. In the house at the time was 25,197 bus. oats, 4,969 bus. wheat, 11,885 bus. corn. Office was saved. Fire was discovered about 6:30 p. m., Dec. 14, in basement and flames were around main bearing on drive shaft. Plant was in operation to 4:45 p. m. Loss was \$25,233 on grain and \$20,500 on plant. Grain covered in full and 80% on plant. Will figure on rebuilding in spring, not before.—Harry E. Garrison.

IOWA

Huxley, Ia.—Midvale Grain Co. just put in a No. 3 Humdinger Feed Mill.

Hardy, Ia.—The offices of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. were lately remodeled and enlarged.

Osceola, Ia.—We are placing some new machinery in our shelling plant.—Curnes Grain Co.

Anita, Ia.—New wagon and truck scales were recently installed in the Kunz Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Cylinder, Ia.—Electric motors and lights are the new equipment just added to the Farmers Elvtr.

Northwood, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is slated for a remodeling in the spring.

Waterloo, Ia.—We are entering the grain business here.—E. H. Apfel, Waterloo Brokerage Co.

Arlington, Ia.—A new feed grinder with 50 h.p. motor was just set up for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has just installed a No. 4 "T" Jay Bee Feed Grinder with fan.

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. is erecting and equipping a new service station. B. O. Sweet is mgr.

Essex, Ia.—It is a Jacobson feed grinder we installed. Think it is just about O.K.—Ed. Lindgren, mgr., Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Huxley, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is still being operated by the receiver, the discontinuing business is being seriously considered.

Badger, Ia.—James H. Cowan, 64, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past six years, is dead. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Harlan, Ia.—Harlan City Roller Mills, Inc., has been organized with \$50,000 capital stock. C. C. Rasmussen and L. H. Rasmussen are the incorporators.

Lost Nation, Ia.—We overhauled our elvtr. at this place in November, spending several hundred dollars to have the plant made ready for the season.—Phelps Grain Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—We are opening up a receiving and shipping business here on Jan. 15 under the name of Davis Grain Co.—Charles C. Davis, Gen. Mgr., Davis Bros. & Potter.

Thor, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed and amended and substituted articles of incorporation. While the re-incorporation took place Aug. 29, it was just made public.

Salix, Ia.—In addition to the new 10-ton truck scale placed with us by the American Machinery & Supply Co., we also installed a new truck dump.—Chas. F. Carr, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Elkhart, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., who lost its elvtr. by fire July 20, held a recent meeting to plan for the rebuilding or disbandment of the property and dissolution of the company.

Little Sioux, Ia.—Geo. Fox put in a feed grinder. There is no railroad here.

Parkersburg, Ia.—Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has just installed a power grinder in its plant here.

Clarksville, Ia.—A No. 3 direct connected Jay Bee Mill was just installed by Muller & Brockman.

Medlappols, Ia.—Mail addressed to the A. D. Hayes Co. is being returned marked "Out of Business." The elvtr. burned in June.

Anita, Ia.—E. M. Kellogg, who has been mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. during the past year, resigned his position effective Jan. 1, and James A. Rickel selected to fill the vacancy.

Manson, Ia.—Our charter expired Sept. 13 and was renewed as reported. No change made in articles of incorporation or by-laws.—E. H. Rudloff, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Grain Co.

Lytton, Ia.—R. S. Friend, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for a number of years, recently resigned. An auditor's report of the financial condition of the firm shows liabilities exceed assets by \$8,000.

Oxford, Ia.—The Gifford Grain Co. is building a warehouse for handling various kinds of feed, more particularly Ralston Purina checker board brands.—L. W. Gifford, Gifford Grain Co., headquarters, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Conesville, Ia.—The new elvtr. of the McKee Grain & Lbr. Co. will be an up-to-date iron-clad structure of 15,000 bus. storage capacity, equipped with modern shelling equipment, R. M. Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract.

Hinton, Ia.—I have taken over the Hoeser Grain Co.'s elvtr. at this place and installed a W-W Feed Grinder with 50-h.p. motor. Opened here Dec. 1, mill in operation Jan. 1.—L. E. Thunhorst, prop., Hinton Feed Mill.

Denhart, Ia.—The Davis Bros. & Potter Co. recently repaired its storage annex here and added machinery such as conveyors, motors, etc. The iron siding of the elvtr. and annex was renovated. R. M. Van Ness Const. Co. did the work.

Allison, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Co. have just received \$19.50 on each \$20 share of stock, the company's affairs being liquidated. Re-organization failed at the expiration of the company's charter, in March of 1926. The plant was sold in June.

Dyersville, Ia.—The grain elvtr. formerly operated by the late J. H. Limback is now operated by Frank Stieber, the owner. Change took place about Aug. 1. Elvtr. operated by Vorwald Bros. was torn down on account of light grain shipments, as most all farmers are feeding.—X.

Merrill, Ia.—I bot the Plymouth Mill Co.'s elvtr. here and am going to engage in the grain and feed business. I have installed a large 75-h.p. Williams Hammer Mill. I expect to buy grain. The elvtr. is a 30,000-bu. cribbed house with a good sized feed house in connection. Have a very favorable grain rate to Chicago over the Illinois Central, on which the plant is located.—R. G. Williamson.

Elberon, Ia.—Omar Johnson, mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elvtr., passed away Dec. 16 after an illness of but a few hours, having suffered a paralytic stroke in the afternoon. Five hours later he died. He was about 60 and leaves his widow, two daughters and one son. He had been living and engaged here for the past three years, coming to Elberon from Jewell. Burial was in the latter town.

Sioux City, Ia.—Employers and employees of Grain Exchange, and their families, attended the annual Christmas party and dance held on the floor of the Exchange. An elaborately decorated Christmas tree was the feature of the afternoon. Busy Santa Claus took enough time from his rounds to distribute gifts. A buffet luncheon was served between the rhythmic offerings of an orchestra. W. E. Krause and R. H. Main were in charge of arrangements for the party.

Union, Ia.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Grain Co. held Dec. 11 it was voted by a four to one majority to close out the business with the expiration of its charter next June. The board of directors were authorized to dispose of the property. The company owns two elvtrs., office buildings, coal sheds, cribs, etc., here. Good financial condition is reported by local newspapers, the cause of dissolution being accredited to the remote residence of many of the original stockholders.

Alvord, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Hayes Elvtr. Co. is being returned marked "Out of Business."

KANSAS

Agricola, Kan.—H. E. Robbins is putting in a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Independence, Kan.—A Jay Bee Feed Grinder is going in for the W. H. Payne Grain Co.

Buhler, Kan.—J. J. Buhler is convalescing in a Hutchinson hospital following a major operation.

Satanta, Kan.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Merc. Co. was destroyed by fire on Dec. 17.

Turon, Kan.—A steam boiler and engine has been installed in the mill of the Turon Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Palco, Kan.—I am mgr. of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s house here now. Just started Nov. 1.—Leo Bainter.

Natoma, Kan.—The Flack Elvtr. of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by wind storm recently.

Whitewater, Kan.—We raised the head house and installed a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.—Whitewater Flour Mills Co.

South Hutchinson, Kan.—W. J. Mead is mgr. of the recently re-opened Hern Mill. Only a local business in feedstuffs and flour is attempted.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—H. F. Rickenberg, mgr. here for many years of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., died suddenly. I succeed him.—E. G. Behrhorst.

Belpre, Kan.—The Belpre Grain & Supply Co. has incorporated for \$6,000. Announcement of this concern's commencing business appeared in the Dec. 10th number.

Gypsum, Kan.—A Diesel type engine is to be installed for the Teichgraber Mfg. Co. Contract went to Fairbanks-Morse & Co. A large elvtr. is operated in connection therewith.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Southwest Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n met here Jan. 6. Dockage for smutty wheat and rye in wheat were two of the more important topics under discussion.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Salina Produce Co. has closed its office here and J. W. Vandever, former mgr., is now associated with a local automobile distributor.—C. W. Colby, sec'y, Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Lyons, Kan.—J. J. Ontjes, wealthy Rice County farmer, purchased the elvtr. and feed store of the Farmers Co-op. Union on the Mo. Pac. Wallace Lattimer and Mel Shepard have controlled the properties hitherto.—P. J. P.

Belleplaine, Kan.—During the closing hours of 1926 fire was discovered in the cupola of the elvtr. of the Hunter Mfg. Co. The fire, originating in the motor, destroyed the wooden motor platform causing the motor to fall to the first floor, doing \$400 damage to the machinery and grain.

Junction City, Kan.—On Dec. 15 we installed a new 200-h.p. General Electric Motor of the "slip-ring" controller type, to replace a 175-h.p. squirrel type damaged by lightning last fall. This motor had been in constant use for 20 years for the driving of our flour mill. When this old motor was installed we were pioneers in adopting electricity for motive power.—The Hogan Mfg. Co.

Opolis, Kan.—Fire completely destroyed the Opolis Elevator at a loss of approximately \$12,000 on Dec. 16. S. E. Johnson and Elmer Killough were owners of the contents and iron-clad house. Two carloads of grain and one of seed were also consumed by the flames. The fire broke out in the engine room about a half hour after the plant was closed down, oil being ignited by the overheated machinery. Opolis has no water facilities for fighting fire, so nothing could be done to combat the flames.

Wichita, Kan.—Continuation of the hearing of the Damon Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Caldwell and the Doster Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Doster began Dec. 15. Voluntary petitions for bankruptcy were filed by either a short time ago. At the previous hearing J. E. Damon, mgr. of the failed concerns, was questioned at some length as to what disposition was made of stored grain, etc. Shipments are being traced and reports on these will accompany the report of the examination of the company's books.

Victoria, Kan.—A new office and warehouse is being erected, built for the Hoffman Milling & Elvtr. Co., a branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Jenny Wren Co. has been organized with \$10,000 capital stock to operate a flour mill. The incorporators are R. C., R. R. and Olivia E. Jackman and Vernon H. and Katherine Jackman Smith.—P. J. P.

Salina, Kan.—The pealing of the bells here at midnight New Year's Eve not only heralded the dawn of a New Year but spread the alarm of a fire in the plant of the Western Star Mfg. Co. The fire destroyed three wooden elvtr. legs and the tempering bins. About 10,000 bus. of wheat were water soaked and damaged. The loss is conservatively placed at \$2,000 plus 4 or 5 days' idleness of plant. The blaze originated from friction in the elvtr. head of the cleaning elvtr. due to choke-up. J. J. Vanier is mgr. of the mill.—Western Star Mill Co.

KENTUCKY

Drakesboro, Ky.—The J. H. Baker & Co. mill was destroyed by fire on Dec. 20.

Louisville, Ky.—Korfhage & Sons, large feed and grain dealers here, suffered a \$10,000 fire loss Dec. 3.

Paducah, Ky.—Herbert Hawkins is now putting in a direct connected No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Type Feed Grinder.

Winchester, Ky.—We will rebuild our fire-damaged feed and grain warehouse. Water did more damage than the blaze.—J. W. Hodgkin, Martin & Hodgkin.

Ashland, Ky.—William B. Whitt, v. p. and gen'l mgr. of Kitchen-Whitt Co., large grain dealers and wholesale grocers here, shot himself Dec. 19 because of ill health. He was mayor of Ashland and a highly respected citizen.

Georgetown, Ky.—We have purchased the elvtr. formerly operated and owned by Logan & Haggin. There has been no change in management or personnel of operation. Shall continue our wholesale and retail grain, seed and feed business, along with our coal trade, as heretofore.—John B. Penn, J. B. Penn & Co. (The plant is locally known as the Georgetown Elvtr.)

Carlisle, Ky.—The capital stock of the Carlisle Mill & Supply Co. was increased of late from \$24,000 to \$50,000. The increase was made in order that the business of the concern can be expanded and new machinery installed. The business of the Carlisle Mfg. Co. was taken over by this organization last fall. The plant had been closed for over a year at that time. The building was repaired and repainted. W. R. Knight is mgr. of the plant.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Andrew Keller is now ass't mgr. of the grain dept. of J. S. Waterman & Co.

New Orleans, La.—The W. L. Richeson Co., Inc., announces the dissolution of the company and the transfer of its business to W. L. Richeson & Sons, who, after Jan. 1, 1927, will continue as hitherto and without change of personnel the business of freight brokers and forwarders in the Hibernia Bank Building here.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—W. B. White, 62, formerly a prominent grain dealer of this market, died in Leesburg, Va., Dec. 17.

Baltimore, Md.—Lloyd Dorsey, who was recently struck by an automobile, is rapidly recuperating. He is the oldest licensed grain inspector attached to this inspection department.

MICHIGAN

Hollywood, Mich.—A feed mill has been established here by Henry Jasper and Charles Geisler.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Huron Mfg. Co. just suffered a \$75,000 fire loss, Dec. 30. A modern fireproof factory building is to replace the wheat starch plant, officials have announced. Plans for the new structure are being completed and construction work is to begin soon. Flames broke out in the paste grinding room of the old three-story building in the forenoon. The frame structure was covered with galvanized iron which made it difficult for firemen to reach the flames. The loss was insured.

Breedsville, Mich.—Judson Bailey has purchased the Breedsville flour mill and water power plant, taking possession early in December.

Shelbyville, Mich.—Between 700 and 800 bus. of wheat were stolen from F. R. Fleser & Son's elvtr. Dec. 22. A truck was necessarily used to make the many trips. The thieves left no clues.

Saginaw, Mich.—Offices of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n are now located in the Eddy Bldg. here, having been removed from Lansing. Howard Kittle, new secretary, is now on the job.

Ionia, Mich.—A disastrous fire swept the (M. C.) Stout & (Jay) Van Sickle elvtr. on Dec. 18 with a loss of between \$10,000 and \$15,000. A loose pipe entering the chimney from the office stove is responsible for having started the conflagration. Some 6,000 bus. of beans, 1,500 bus. of rye, 800 bus. of barley and a carload of sugar were damaged by the fire, smoke and water. Business was continued the following Monday morning tho the use of the plant's facilities were not available.

Vickeryville, Mich.—A temporary structure will be erected at once to replace the Rockafeller elvtr., demolished by fire Dec. 7, the property of the Christian Breisch Co. A permanent house will replace the temporary arrangement in the spring. The loss, estimated at \$14,000, included eight carloads of beans, 2,000 bus. of wheat and 600 bus. of rye. Ronald Banton is local mgr. The fire started in the engine room, presumably from an explosion of a gasoline engine. The loss was fully covered by insurance. The company's headquarters are in Carson City. C. M. Carran is president. Coal and all other side lines will be handled here as before.

Manistee, Mich.—Property of the Manistee Flouring Mills Co., occupied for the past several years by the Manistee Mlg. Co., has been purchased by J. K. Seagrave, proprietor of the latter company, who will continue it in operation as in the past. The property was sold at sheriff's sale Dec. 18 to satisfy a mortgage under which foreclosure proceedings were started several months ago. The old Flouring Mills Co. had been inactive for several years and practically all original stockholders are dead. The roller mills were sold some 8 or 9 years ago, and since that time the mill has been operated as a feed and flour mill. Seven years ago the Manistee Mlg. Co. leased the mill from the older company and has operated it since that time. The lease ran out but the milling company renewed it from year to year. Fred L. Dashner is in charge of it for Mr. Seagrave, who is connected with the Atlas Flour Co. at Chicago.

MINNESOTA

Rush City, Minn.—The Durum Mlg. Corp. mill here is being overhauled.

Morgan, Minn.—Our elvtr. here has been closed for the season.—Eagle Roller Mill Co.

Hampton, Minn.—A 10-ton truck scale was just installed by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

New Ulm, Minn.—A carelessly discarded match was the cause of a small loss to the office of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. on Dec. 17.

Duluth, Minn.—Defective power wiring in the plant of the Duluth Universal Mlg. Co. was the cause of a loss to sacks and flour on Dec. 16.

Kellogg, Minn.—A feed mill will be installed by Wolfe & McNulty, the new owners of the property and business of the R. E. Jones Co.

Worthington, Minn.—I have not opened offices in Sioux Falls, So. Dak., as reported, and expect to remain here as mgr. of this branch office for the J. J. Badenoch Co.—L. B. Spracher.

Jasper, Minn.—A special meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was held Dec. 8 for the purpose of deciding whether or not they should renew its charter, which expired Dec. 31. The board favored renewing.

Lindstrom, Minn.—Thomas H. Kaye, who is remembered as the man who built the Lindstrom Flour Mill in 1895 and who with his father, James Kaye, Sr., operated the properties until they were sold in 1899, died in a hospital in St. Paul Dec. 19. Mr. Kaye also operated a grain and milling business at North Branch for two years, or until 1901, when the Lindstrom Mill owners failed. With C. A. Victor, Mr. Kaye purchased the plant and two years later incorporated. The remains were interred at New Richmond, Wis.

Fairmont, Minn.—John Evans Ruble, grist mill operator at East Chain, died here at the home of his son. He is survived by four children.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is to be reorganized by J. K. Wold, W. T. Adams, J. P. Cahalan, T. B. Peterson and others. The company placed its business on a strictly cash basis in August, discontinuing the practice of storing at that time.

Waverly, Minn.—Adam Berkner, 95, one of the pioneer grain dealers and millers of the Northwest, died at his home in Woodland township after an illness of several months. Mr. Berkner established the first flour mill in this section in 1869 and later established mills in Marysville on the banks of the Crow River here. He is survived by his wife, also 95 years old.

Adams, Minn.—We have installed, in connection with our grain and coal business, a 24-inch attrition mill with double head motors of 50 h.p., also a corn cracker and grader and batch mixer. In connection we carry a complete line of commercial feeds. This was put in about two months ago and the amount of business we have done in that time is wonderful. Without a doubt we have the most modern plant in southern Minnesota. Our competitor, J. P. Schissel, also has in connection with his grain and feed business an attrition mill but no corn cracker or mixer. Both mills are doing a fine business which shows that the farmers here are big dairy men and hog raisers.—J. S. Schaefer, mgr., Hunting Elvtr. Co.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Chamber of Commerce Glee Club entertained with Christmas songs sung on the trading floor on Dec. 24.

St. Paul, Minn.—Revised plans for the St. Paul river grain terminal have been forwarded to Washington for final approval. A government permit for construction of the project is expected shortly.

J. F. Paradis, 76, a former foreman for the Pioneer Steel Elevator Co., died here recently. He was born in Quebec, Canada. For the last 50 years he lived in Minneapolis, retiring from active work in 1919. His wife, one son and two daughters survive him.

The last trading day of 1926 was danced out by Chamber members and their associates and office helpers. The Chamber of Commerce Glee Club entertained from the close until two, under the direction of P. M. Ingold, and the Minneapolis Athletic Club orchestra furnished the rhythm for the following two hours of merriment.

MISSOURI

Mound City, Mo.—H. A. Rowland has added a Jay Bee Hammer Mill to his feed facilities.

Ash Grove, Mo.—Charles Weston of St. Louis is reported as having acquired the Ash Grove Flour Mills.—P. J. P.

Oregon, Mo.—L. F. Stalcup and John Heller are having the old interurban station remodeled into a feed mill building.

Gilliam, Mo.—Herbert M. Stanley is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The change occurred Jan. 1. Mr. Stanley came from Norborne, Mo.

Wakenda, Mo.—The Wakenda Grain Co. recently installed a chain drag and made general repairs in its elvtr. Federal Engineering Co. did the work.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is installing a 2,500-bu. wheat and ear corn leg and spiral sheller feed. Federal Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Carthage, Mo.—J. J. Morton, 69, veteran miller, died in Grants Pass, Ore., five days after the passing of his son, Edward. Both were victims of double pneumonia.—P. J. P.

Liberty, Mo.—Liberty Marketing Co. incorporated for \$28,100 to buy and sell, at wholesale and retail, feeds, etc. Incorporators were Jas. E. Robb, Jacob Neth, J. C. Watkins, W. F. Millen and B. F. Marr.—P. J. P.

Clinton, Mo.—The safe of the Farmers Elvtr. was blown open early on the morning of Dec. 19 and checks and money totaling \$180 was taken, \$100 being in checks. A Ford was stolen from the property also.—P. J. P.

Iantha, Mo.—Caleb L. Lipscomb, pres. of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., with headquarters at Springfield, Mo., a large handler of grain, seeds and hay, is largely responsible for the reorganization of the Iantha State Bank here.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow-Kidder Mfg. Co. has re-incorporated, this time for \$120,000, to buy, sell and deal in wheat, corn and all other grain and food products. S. O. and S. R. Morrow and E. W. Kidder are the incorporators.—P. J. P.

Palemon (Norborne p. o.), Mo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Carrollton has awarded contract to the Federal Engineering Co. for the construction of a 15,000-bu. capacity studded iron-clad elvtr. Equipment will include a Richardson Automatic Scale, distributor, 1,500-bu. leg, 2 stand rope drive and Western Machinery. This elvtr. replaces the one recently destroyed by fire.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Hoebel Grain Co. discontinued business as of Dec. 30. Members of the firm made no announcement regarding future plans.

The Southard Feed & Mlg. Co. just installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, presumably for the accommodation of its local trade.

Ben. F. Pixlee, 62, was found dead in his home at Liberty, Mo., on Dec. 23. He was a widower and a member of the Board of Trade.

Total wheat futures sales for 1926 have been exceeded but once, that being in 1925. The volume touched 541,985,000 bus., just 73,052,000 bus. greater than the six-year average.

The elvtr. storage capacity of Kansas City terminal elvtrs. will well exceed 40,000,000 bus. by the fall of 1927, provided proposed increases in storage space now contemplated are made.

Harry C. Randall, v. p. and gen'l mgr., Larabee Flour Mills here, has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer of Cecil Munn of Enid, Okla. Membership sale was consummated at \$9,500, including the \$500 transfer fee.

Horner, Wyatt & Roads are preparing plans for the recently announced 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Chicago & Alton Elvtr. here. Work will not commence until spring, it is understood, to be completed in time to handle a portion of the 1927 wheat harvest.

Clifford R. Heaney, who was appointed mgr. of the Monarch Mlg. Co. here last June, has been transferred as of Jan. 1 to the management of the service department of the Commander-Larabee milling group with headquarters in Minneapolis. His successor has not as yet been appointed.

Father Time entered the portals of the Kansas City Board of Trade at the sound of the closing bell, Dec. 31, accompanied to the tune of a funeral dirge. Father Time's appropriate dance, representing the passing of 1926, was followed with the "Charleston" by a youngster symbolizing 1927. Dancing for all followed.

Upon the acceptance of the resignation of George S. Carkener, vice-pres. of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Edgar Wood was elected to succeed Mr. Carkener. H. E. Merrell continues as secretary, and R. A. ("Dick") Wood continues as treasurer. A. W. Stewart was selected as assistant treasurer. Otherwise there is no change in the policy nor the continuity of the business.—W. C. Goffe, pres., Goffe & Carkener, Inc.

Frank A. Howard, 61, head of this office of the Updike Grain Corp., died unexpectedly of heart trouble Dec. 22. Mr. Howard was associated with his firm the past 28 years, the last six of which were spent in charge here. His son, Merle H. Howard, has also been identified here with this Omaha institution. Other survivors include his widow, a daughter and a second son. Funeral services were held Dec. 27.

Plant, business and brands of the Kaw Mlg. Co. will be continued by the Interior Flour Mills Corp. in conjunction with a new line of brands to be offered. It is understood the Kaw corporation will be discontinued, which probably also means dissolved. The Larabee Flour Mills Corp. took over the Kaw Co.'s plant at Topeka quite some time before the former's merger with the Commander group. Mr. Chase, mgr. of the Interior interests, continues at the helm.

The Wabash Railroad Co. on Dec. 31 let the contract to James Stewart & Co. for the construction of a 1,100,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr., including working house, Budd-Sinks Car Unloader, and a drier, at North Kansas City, to be operated by the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. Facilities for elevating to the old house are included in the plans. About a half million has been set aside for the new elvtr. and another quarter million dollars on new trackage in the yards. Work on construction will start at once.

Additional information on the dissolution of the Kaw Grain Co., as of Jan. 1, of which A. McKenzie was active mgr., and of the transfer of their lease for the 300,000-bu. Alton elvtr. here to Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., mill hedging specialists, is their change in style of firm from a partnership to a corporation and their incorporation for \$100,000 to buy, sell and deal in grains and seeds of all kinds, as of Dec. 23. Incorporators are J. J. Wolcott, W. B. and F. W. Lincoln. W. B. Lincoln will be actively in charge of the cash grain department. The elvtr. will be used for handling high grade milling quality wheat, thus the firm will be enabled to offer a complete service to millers.

C. M. Hardenbergh was elected as president of the Kansas City Board of Trade on Jan. 4, succeeding L. A. Fuller. Mr. Hardenbergh had no opposition, W. J. Mensendieck withdrawing as a candidate. Frank C. Blodgett automatically became first vice-president. J. J. Kraettli was unopposed for the second vice-presidency. H. A. Merrill withdrawing. Directors chosen for two years were Frank Theis, D. C. Bishop, N. E. Carpenter, C. P. Cauthorn, R. A. Kelley and Henry Lichtig. Members elected on the Arbitration Com'te are W. H. Marshall, E. F. Emmons, W. J. McNeil, Alfred Hutig, and E. R. Jensen. New officers will be installed Jan. 11. C. W. Lonsdale and E. O. Bragg were elected for directors of the Grain Clearing Co. Dec. 27 for two years and J. J. Wolcott for one year. B. C. Moore and H. F. Spencer are the hold-over directors. They choose their own officers

ST. JOSEPH LETTER.

A membership meeting is scheduled for Jan. 11, at which time the new officers and board of directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange will be installed.

The election of officers and directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange held Jan. 4 resulted as follows: W. M. Clark was elected pres. for the 1927 term, and J. D. McKee was re-elected vice-pres. Messrs. Ashby Woodson, A. B. Schreiber, W. M. Huff, C. A. Geiger and F. J. Watts were elected directors for the 1927-28 terms. Carryover directors are F. A. Wilkins, C. W. Cargill, C. L. Scholl and J. W. Craver. R. G. Wheaton was elected for 1927 to fill out an unexpired term. Nelson K. Thomas continues as secretary, of course.

Receipts of grain at St. Joseph for 1926, with the final week estimated, were 23,553,500 bushels, compared to 24,136,800 in 1925, to 27,818,650 in 1924 and to 22,754,750 bushels in 1923. A fairly good volume of wheat moved in July, but August and succeeding months were more or less of a disappointment, sellers evidently waiting for a price boom which has not as yet materialized. Corn showed a moderate increase for the year; the movement was spasmodic, however, being heavy one month and light the next.

Four membership transfers were made during the past year, as follows: Carl N. Duehren was elected on transfer from J. F. Kellogg, and is connected with the Kellogg-Huff Grain Co. R. E. Wiese and F. L. Driver were elected to membership to represent the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., which located here in the early summer of 1926 as operators of the million bushel elvtr. formerly operated by Marshall Hall Grain Co. for a number of years. C. M. Replogle was elected to membership and is operating an office for B. C. Christopher & Co., doing principally a wire commission business.—N. K. Thomas, Sec'y St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

J. G. Matthews of the Corno Mills, East St. Louis, Ill., has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

A dance and party on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Dec. 31 was the feature of the year-end celebration by Exchange members.

M. G. Richmond, pres. of the Merchants Exchange in 1902, was recently killed in an automobile accident. He was president of the Shaw & Richmond Produce Co.

Memberships of the following in the Merchants Exchange have been posted for sale and cancellation: A. F. Eaton, Wm. F. Ryan, P. H. Burg, Fred T. Jacobi, Samuel P. Cummins, Alexander McKinzie, Wm. E. Meek, Jacob Goldsmith, F. A. Sieving, Jos. A. Foerstel, Maxwell Kennedy, P. C. Smith, Clarence Armbruster and Chas. B. Seldomridge.

MONTANA

Nashua, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. will erect a new 50,000-bu. elvtr. in the spring. T. E. Ibberson Co. is thought to have the contract.

Glendive, Mont.—The company closed up the Fallon (Mont.) station and I am here just at present.—H. C. Anderson, Eastern Montana Elvtr. Co. (The company's headquarters are maintained at Glendive.)

NEBRASKA

Hazard, Neb.—Our elvtr. here is closed.—E. J. Slater, Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

Anselmo, Neb.—The Wm. Dickson Elvtr. has erected a steel salt bin adjoining the elvtr.

Doniphan, Neb.—An addition is being built to the office building of the Hall County Grain Co.'s plant.

Crofton, Neb.—F. L. Benker has leased and operates the old Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. house.—X.

Petersburg, Neb.—We have installed a 15-h.p. engine.—Wilfred Van Aikeren, agt., Crowell Lbr. & Grain Co.

Broken Arrow, Neb.—Kindness & Luther have succeeded the grain, feed and flour business of Amsberry & Luther.

Greenwood, Neb.—We just completed a warehouse and coal sheds of 16x72 ft., all covered with corrugated iron.—Peters Grain Co.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Genho Grain Co. is out of business, never having replaced their burned properties. The Wm. Bruce elvtr. is closed at present.—X.

Dawson, Neb.—Will make some necessary improvements in the spring. Still enjoying a good business.—E. D. Morris, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Eustis, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. of Eustis, Inc., capital stock \$30,000, was just incorporated by A. A. Heater, A. C. Schreder and Fred Weissert.

Dale (Washington p. o.), Neb.—We are not operating the elvtr. here, having sold same. Understand it is closed.—E. J. Slater, Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

Brainard, Neb.—We have opened up the Dawson elvtr. on the Union Pacific, having commenced buying grain Dec. 1, all as reported, except that I am mgr.—A. W. Pekarek, Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

Howe, Neb.—M. T. Conner has been using the elvtr. of the defunct Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. The receiver will probably sell the properties in the near future. The other elvtr. here has not been in use for several years.—X.

Ruby (Milford, p.o.), Neb.—Fire destroyed the Farmers Elvtr. together with wheat and corn valued between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The total loss is estimated at \$8,000, partially covered by insurance.

Tecumseh, Neb.—The milling and elvtr. properties of the Tecumseh Mlg. Co., owned and operated by J. J. Johnson, were practically lost by fire Dec. 21. A considerable amount of flour, corn, feeds, meal, etc., and approximately 900 bus. of wheat went up in smoke to swell the loss to \$30,000, of which \$16,000 was covered by insurance.—J. J. Johnson.

Danbury, Neb.—The old Duff house has been wrecked, leaving but two elvtrs. here now, the Danbury Equity Exchange and the E. F. Ervin Elevator operated as the Thomas Grain Co., E. E. Thomas, mgr. R. A. Puelz is mgr. of the Equity.—I.

Pawnee City, Neb.—The Potts-Small line of elvtrs. at Violet, Burchard, Armour and here were traded to Fred Theis of College View recently. The elvtrs. have a combined capacity of over 40,000 bus. and are all on the Burlington in Pawnee county. Potts & Small will continue to manage the properties until Mr. Theis arranges for local agents for all four stations.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Edward H. Bartling of Nebraska City petitioned Dec. 20 in the federal court to have the Bartling Grain Co. adjudged a bankrupt and to appoint a trustee to administer its affairs. Mr. Bartling files as a creditor, alleging a claim of \$1,350, and says the company owes \$39,149, while its assets are but \$27,579. The Bartling Grain Co. owns elvtrs. at Nebraska City, Wyoming, Brock and Douglas, valued at \$3,500 each, and two of less values at Paul and Julian.

Shelby, Neb.—A. C. Dunning, owner of the Shelby Grain Co. elvtr., has retired from the grain business for the period of one year during which time his house is under lease to D. O. Cole, pres. of the Shelby State Bank and formerly connected with the Shelby Grain Co., now dormant. Mr. Cole is operating under the name of The D. O. Cole Grain Co.—D. O. Cole and A. C. Dunning.

Meadow, Neb.—A new modern iron-clad elvtr. has been constructed for T. P. Sullivan. The house is designed to receive grain from the farmers wagon and also from cars. It is used principally for the storage of feeding in connection with Mr. Sullivan's Ranch, which is located near Meadow. The building is equipped with modern machinery and the latest type of feed grinding equipment. The R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. had the contract.

OMAHA LETTER.

Omaha, Neb.—L. P. Roberts of the Hynes Elvtr. Co. is at home suffering from a severe cold. He was formerly mgr. of this office for the McCaull-Dinsmore Co.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Two men were saved from instant death by electrocution at the Updike Grain Co.'s (C. & N. W.) elvtr. Dec. 20 only by the fact that the steel rod with which they touched a wire carrying 13,500 volts of electricity was in contact with the ground and carried off part of the charge. Both are in the hospital badly burned on the hands and feet, unable to speak. Hope is expressed for their recovery by medical authorities. The accident happened at the entrance to the transformer room in the elvtr. plant. It is believed that one of them was carrying the rod and inadvertently brushed against the high-voltage wire, touching his companion as he did so.

NEW ENGLAND

Oxford, Mass.—It was an adjacent factory that burned Dec. 9. Our elvtr. there suffered practically no loss. Further, there is no such firm as the Garland Grain Co., as the newspapers reported.—Oxford Grain Co., Worcester, Mass., by E. G. Capp.

Malden, Mass.—The two-story addition we are putting on top of our elvtr. measures 40x40 ft. and will accommodate new and approved cracked corn and meal machinery. We expect to have the machinery installed and the new outfit in operation by about Feb. 1.—R. A. Hodgdon, mgr., Cunningham Grain Co.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. Mex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. just closed a deal whereby it becomes owner of the Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s line of houses at Grier and Portales, New Mex., and Bovina, Tex. The sellers of late relinquished ownership of its Farwell house, having only the facilities in Clovis at present. The same mgrs. will be retained. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. also operate branch plants lately acquired at Maize and Texico.

NEW YORK

South Wales, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the feed mill of Sergel & Cefali on Jan. 3.

Sherburn, N. Y.—The feed mill of Thomas P. Gaines was destroyed by fire on Dec. 30.



**We Carry a Complete
Stock of
Sprocket Chains
in all sizes .**

Our line of Grain Elevator
Machinery is complete.

American Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Howe Scales Kewanee Dumps

LeRoy, N. Y.—The LeRoy Public Storage & Whse. Co. sustained a small loss by fire on Dec. 19.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Stock belonging to the Larabee Flour Mills Co. and stored in the plant of the Keystone Warehouse Co. was severely damaged by fire on Dec. 16.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Clifford F. Lane has been appointed mgr. of the grain and feed dept. of the Hecker H-O Co., Inc., in charge of all grain and flour purchases and feed and by-products sales.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mark Steele is now actively in charge of the management of the Townsend-Ward Grain Co. W. E. Townsend, treas. of the Corn Exchange and pres. and founder of the company, passed away Oct. 31. Policies of the concern remain as before.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

Trading in oats futures was inaugurated Jan. 3 on the New York Produce Exchange.

J. W. Hammond has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange to carry on a commodity business.

The establishment of the New York grain futures market is the outstanding development of 1926, in the announced judgment of President Wunder. The grain trade of the country has benefited and business has been stimulated as a consequence.

Culprits working on the inside have managed to steal thousands of bushels of grain from the state owned elvtr. at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, the exact amount not being known. About one and a half per cent of every load to ship bottoms for export was chaff, this percentage of the grain being stolen and sacked and presumably carried away at night.

Seated on stands around the country's largest trading floor, several thousand children from lower New York City watched the tumbling of the Rhodes family, the aerial gymnastics of the Albert Troupe and the antics of Peter & Pat, a clown team, at the annual year-end party staged by the members of the Produce Exchange on Dec. 31. Cash grain trading ceased an hour and a quarter earlier than the customary schedule called for to make room for a circus, one of the features especially planned for the youngsters, many of whom were under school age. Walter Moore was master of ceremonies and Charles A. Connor led the children in singing popular songs. Fred A. Colby made the outstanding impression of the day, being dressed like the mythical Santa Claus and equally as generous in distributing a doll, a rattle and a toy to those of the audience under three years of age, and a pair of skates, a game and a box of candy to those who were older. Lt. Matt's 71st Regiment Band provided the music for the occasion. The celebration for the children was the 21st staged at the close of the year by the members of the Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Harvey, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. just put in two gasoline pumps.

Bowman, N. D.—A new grain tester was lately installed in the house of the Empire Grain Co.

Goldwin, N. D.—Sorenson Brothers sustained a loss to their plant on Dec. 30. Fire was confined to the engine room and office, which were totally destroyed.

Carbury, N. D.—The International Elvtr. has been purchased by the Carbury Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. who will continue the operation of the business. The farmers' house burned to the ground recently. Anton Wall, former mgr., will continue in that position.

Tower City, N. D.—R. J. Cooper has purchased the Equity Elvtr. and Acme Elvtr. here and took possession Jan. 1. For the past three years he was a C. C. Wyman & Co. representative. Previous to that time he was mgr. of the Cleveland (N. D.) Farmers Elvtr. A new 24 inch attrition mill with two motors attached is now being installed. The properties will be operated as the R. J. Cooper Elevators.

OHIO

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Equity Exchange just put in a No. 3 J-B hammer mill.

Xenia, O.—A No. 3 type "T" J-B Feed Grinder has been added to the equipment of the Ervin Mlg. Co.

Campbellstown, O.—I have bot the elvtr. formerly owned by D. R. Swisher.—J. M. Armacost.

Mendon, O.—A 19 inch Belt-Driven Bauer Attrition Mill was just installed for the Disher Grain Co. by J. M. Bell.

Ashville, O.—Ashville Grain Co. has had a No. 2 Direct Connected Jay Bee Hammer Type Feed mill installed in its plant.

Laura, O.—W. C. Mote is repairing his elvtr. and installing new elvtr. equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry., Co.

Wakeman, O.—A feed mill furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co. is being installed by the Wakeman Mill & Elvtr. Co.

East Madison, O.—The East Madison Coal & Feed Co. is installing a 22-inch motor driven attrition mill furnished by J. M. Bell.

Forest, O.—A new feed mill and power equipment contract is held by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co. for the Grant Farmers Grain Co.

Archbold, O.—Ivan Werder is installing a new feed mill, corn sheller and cleaner, and elvtrs. The Sidney Grain Mchry. Co. has the contract.

Eldorado, O.—A. W. S. Locke elvtr. is installing a new feed mixer and elvtr. equipment. Sidney Grain Mchry. Co. has charge of the work.

Delta, O.—Three cars recently shipped to either Fostoria or Toledo were each 100 bus. short.—A. Feltenman, mgr., The Delta Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Worthington (Payne, p.o.), O.—I have sold my elvtr. to Brady Bros. and gave possession of same Jan. 3. They also took over my hay press and sheds at that time.—W. S. Bricker.

Troy, O.—Troy Grain & Supply Co. has purchased a pneumatic dump of the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co. This new equipment was installed at the same time the plant's receiving pit was enlarged.

Paulding, O.—Ersel Walley, mgr. of the Paulding Equity Exchange Co. for the past three years, resigned effective Dec. 31. He was succeeded by O. E. Straley, a farmer of Jackson township. Mr. Walley will not pursue the grain business.

Circleville, O.—Maizo Mills have equipped their plant at this point with three 36-inch motor driven Bauer mills, a battery of Bauer All-Steel Reels, a large drier and other equipment furnished by J. M. Bell to manufacture Maizo products.

Cincinnati, O.—A. M. Braun was elected, Dec. 16, to succeed himself as pres. of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange. The honor and distinction of being the first president to serve three terms goes for the first time to Mr. Braun. Executive, Sec'y D. J. Schuh was again appointed to the position which he has filled so well in the past. Other officers selected were: Robert L. Early, Jr., 1st v. p.; Fred B. Edmands, 2d v. p.; Elmer H. Helle, sec'y to the Board of Directors; and Ralph H. Brown, treas.

Covington, O.—J. G. Myers and C. M. Patty, operating as Myers & Patty, one of the oldest concerns in the county, whose elvtrs. here, at Ludlow Falls and at Pleasant Hill were recently turned over to Samuel Rudy of Covington for a reported \$22,000, will devote their time to other interests. They had been in the grain business for the past forty-eight years. Possession will be given Feb. 2. Mr. Rudy, too, is an old timer in the grain business. He is blessed with several capable and progressive boys who are well and favorably known, as well as amply qualified to serve their numerous patrons at the various elvtrs.—E. T. Cusenbolder, sec'y Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

TOLEDO LETTER.

Directors of the Toledo Produce Exchange at a recent meeting changed the rates of interest to be charged on drafts and other advances to 6% per annum beginning Jan. 1.

Toledo, O.—George H. Snyder, 66, died at his home in Goshen, Ind., Dec. 30. He was formerly vice president and gen'l mgr. of the Metzler Seed & Oil Co., until his retirement three years ago.

The annual membership party of the Toledo Produce Exchange was held at the Toledo Club Jan. 4 at 7:00, entertainment following the banquet. Jesse Hurlbut was the capable and witty toastmaster of the festive occasion. Ben Hofner and Bill Cummings were in charge of musical arrangements. (This feature had to be arranged beforehand on account of the community singing scheduled.)

Raymond P. Lipe and family, accompanied by Herbert S. Asman and family, left Jan. 5 for a South American trip. It is an off year that Mr. Lipe does not make some ocean voyage, of which he is very fond.—Southworth & Co.

Work on building the new \$200,000 concrete tanks to add 1,000,000 bus. to the storage capacity of the National Mlg. Co.'s plant will be started in April, according to recent dispatches. Soundings are now being taken to prepare plans for the foundation.

The regular annual election of the Toledo Products Exchange on Jan. 3 resulted in the choice of H. W. Applegate for president, Henry Hirsch for 1st v. p., Fred Mayer for 2nd v. p., Archibald Gassaway for sec'y, and W. A. Boardman for treas. Directors are Harold Anderson, Jesse D. Hurlbut, Kenton D. Keilholtz, Frank R. Moorman, L. J. Schuster, C. W. Patterson. For Com'te of Arbitration: L. A. Mennel, J. W. Luscomb, Jr., G. D. Woodman, Henry Hirsch, G. C. Eicher, Frank C. Bowes, John H. Taylor. For Com'te of Appeals: F. O. Paddock, S. L. Rice, Harry Hirsch, P. M. Barnes, W. E. Stone, J. A. Streicher, H. O. Barnhouse, C. R. Keilholtz, John Wickenhiser, G. J. Rudd and G. T. Secrist.

OKLAHOMA

Turpin, Okla.—The Cotes Grain Co. is building a new elvtr. here.—X.

Frederick, Okla.—The Calvert & Abercrombie elvtr. is not being operated.—X.

Ingersoll, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Co. sustained a total loss to its elvtr. on Dec. 18.

Minco, Okla.—I have installed a new Fairbanks-10-ton Truck Scale.—E. C. Wegener, E. C. Wegener Grain Co.

Enid, Okla.—A new thirty-four unit electrical protein laboratory was just installed by the Enid Terminal Elevator Co.—I. E.

Okeene, Okla.—Owen Wimberley is now mgr. of the Okeene Mlg. Co. He formerly held a similar responsibility with Atoka (Okla.) Mlg. Co.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Hacker Flour Mills Co. contemplates the erection of four new concrete tanks for wheat storage. These tanks will be fireproof.—I. E.

Geronimo, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Geronimo Wheat Growers Co-op. Mktg. Ass'n will be improved. Cannot say who will install new machinery.—X.

Enid, Okla.—The E. R. Humphrey Grain Co. has purchased the John Henry Grain Co.'s elvtrs. at Rosston, Belva, and Quinlan, Okla. Headquarters will be maintained here, as heretofore.—I. E.

Madill, Okla.—R. C. Garrett, sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Ada Mlg. Co., Ada, Okla., resigned to manage the plant here of the Durant Mlg. Co., which is known locally under the name of the Madill Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Baker (Turpin p. o.), Okla.—We are installing a new Kewanee Dump in the west elvtr. and will likely build a new elvtr. at Floris in the spring.—H. L. Vance, mgr., Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Turpin, owners of the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Baker.

Enid, Okla.—The mill plant formerly known as the Oklahoma Flour Mills Co. has been purchased by Carl Geis, president of the Geis-Price Elevator Co., and Harry Palecek, who is also connected with that firm. It is not known whether they will operate the plant as a mill or a feed mixing plant.—I. E.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoma grain dealers who enjoy paying both tenant and landlord for the same grain are working with their representatives in the state legislature in hope of inducing them to change the law so that grain elvtr. operators buying grain regularly in the open market will be given some protection against the tricky sellers of grain covered by alien. Get busy now.

Enid, Okla.—Bernard J. Rhodes, son of Chief Grain Inspector G. C. Rhodes, recently took his federal examination and is now a licensed grain inspector stationed here. Increased grain business at this market made the addition essential. More than 10,000 cars of grain averaging from 1,500 to 1,800 bus. each have passed thru Enid since June 1st, against 6,300 cars for the entire year of 1925.—I. E.

[Continued on page 25.]

Patents Granted

1,612,072. Preventing Dust Explosions. Lewis Andrew Stinson, Oak Park, Ill. This method of preventing dust explosions involves the dislodging of the dust with the assistance of a spray containing a chemical which renders the dust incombustible.

1,610,358. Dust Collecting System. Raymond J. Callor, Scarsdale, N. Y. The system includes a main trunk line and a plurality of smaller branch ducts connected thereto, means to exhaust said trunk line and said ducts of air to produce sufficient velocity to move both materials through said ducts only, and a mechanical conveyor to move the heavier material through the trunk line only.

1,609,420. Car Dumper. Almon E. Norris, Brookline, Mass. In combination are a car cradle, movable and fixed car tracks, cradle rotating means, car clamping means, clamp elevating and lowering cables having one set of ends attached to the bars and their other ends lead-ended on car-cradle, toggle-actuating levers connected to toggles, sheave wheels carried by levers and engaging cables, yielding means connected to levers and tending to cause levers to actuate toggles to swing jaws and to carry shoes into engagement with the sides of cars.

1,609,636. Method and Apparatus for Separating Seed and Other Bodies. Harry R. Warren, Vabaska, Nev., assignor to Warren Seed Cleaning Co., Reno, Nev. Bodies of different specific gravity are separated by placing the mixture in a receptacle, subjecting the mixture to the action of a liquid that causes disposition of the bodies at different levels according to their respective specific gravities, withdrawing from the receptacle a layer in the presence of liquid in the stratified mass, and then repeating the same treatment with what remains in the receptacle.

1,611,291. Portable Elevator. Henry W. Steege, Waterloo, Ia. On a carrier is swingingly supported a base frame having erect connected frame elements, a sectional telescoping stack whose lowermost section is fixed on said base-frame, a mast adjustably movably positioned adjacent to the stack and connected to a movable section of the stack, means for moving said connected mast and stack section to and from holding them in adjusted relations to the fixed section of the stack, and means for adjustably tilting said base-frame upon said supporting device and holding it in adjusted positions.

1,609,401. Pneumatic Conveyor. Joe Crites, Evanston, and Fred I. Raymond, River Forest, Ill., assignors to the Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., Chicago, Ill. In combination with a duct conveying material in a substantially horizontal direction are means for forcing air under pressure into the duct to create a current of air therethru, means for feeding the pulverulent material by gravity into this air current, and an impeller positioned in the duct below the feeding means and acting on the material suspended in the air current to forward the same in the direction of the air current.

1,609,709. Corn Sheller. Albert E. Gilman, Ottawa, Ill., assignor to King & Hamilton Co., Ottawa. This sheller is a combination with a power shaft, of a cylinder secured thereto, a suction fan driven thereby, a shelling concave associated with the cylinder having a corn inlet at one end and a cob outlet at the other end, a casing surrounding the body of the concave and open at its bottom to allow shelled grain to fall therethru, an air chamber surrounding the casing spaced away from it and having the generally concave bottom with a longitudinal slot therein, a fan casing, and a passage from the air chamber to the eye of the fan casing.

1,613,162. Grain Door. Chas. B. Collins, Bentley, Kan. The door has in combination posts at opposite sides of a door opening and having opposed guides, a supplementary post arranged intermediate of and spaced from the first-named posts and having a reduced lower portion, a swingable retainer connected to the reduced lower portion of the intermediate post, a vertically movable supplementary door section arranged below the retainer and in the guides of the first-named posts and movable vertically when the retainer is swung in one direction or the other, a skeleton door section arranged at the inner side of the supplementary door section, and superposed removable door sections arranged in the guides of the first-named posts and above the skeleton door section.

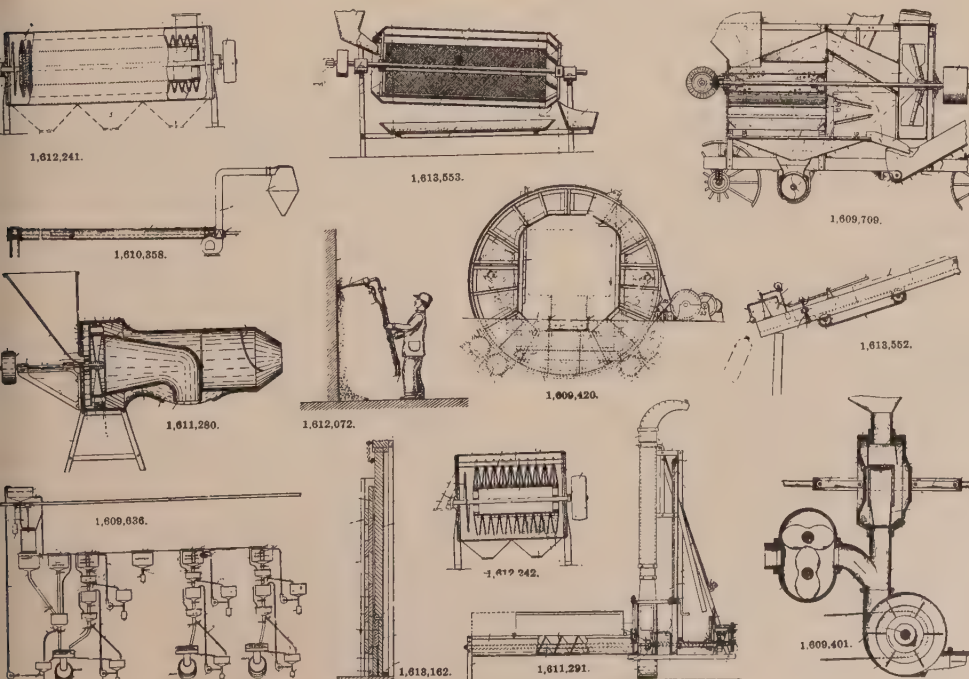
1,611,280. Oat Huller. John K. Roskamp, Grundy Center, Ia. The huller comprises a housing having an end wall aperture, a rotatable shaft in the housing, a chamber with one closed and one open end mounted on shaft within the housing, means for delivering unhulled grain into chamber, radial arms mounted upon the circumferential periphery of chamber, hollow and in communication therewith, the opposite longitudinal walls of the arms being zigzag, an annular band mounted in the housing rigidly around and spaced slightly from the open outer ends of the arms and annularly crimped beyond the open ends, the housing being elongated beyond band and having both a terminal and a bottom delivery port, and means for creating an air current lengthwise through housing to carry separated hulls and grain thru the elongated part thereof to the ports respectively as separated in the elongation.

1,613,552. Sack Counter. Howard Armstrong, Humberstone, Ont. The counter comprises a chute adapted to have bags of material moved therealong, a spring pressed presser member mounted above the chute and engageable by the bags for checking the descent thereof, a pivoted member at the lower end of the chute located in the path of travel of the bags and movable upon engagement thereby, and means engageable by the successive bags for holding them back and spacing them one from another.

1,613,553. Seed Separator. Willis U. Arthur, Aiken, S. C. The separator comprises a rotary perforate cylinder declining toward its discharge end, a set of circumferentially spaced helically pitched discharge spouts at the lower end of the cylinder, and circumferentially spaced individual grain elevators and dumping members extending longitudinally along the inner side of the cylinder and abutting adjacent ends of the spouts to provide direct communication with the spouts, the members being disposed at acute angles to the wall of the screen to form trough-like pockets.

1,612,241 and 1,612,242. Grain Separator. Chas. Jean Baptiste Vigurle, Paris, France. An outer casing has mounted in it a rotary supporting cylinder on which are arranged a plurality of contiguous annular outwardly tapering separating elements having a saw-tooth outline and each formed by a pair of symmetrically arranged frusto-conical ring members slightly spaced along their outer edges and formed both on their outer and inner faces with a large number of contiguous alveoli adapted for picking up and afterwards dropping off and thus separating out the proper grains from a mass of commingled grains fed at the inlet extremity of the separator, filling the lower portion of the casing and thus contacting with the said ring members in proportion as they rotate. The machine operates after the manner of a disc separator.

Argentina.—Argentine weather had cleared by Dec. 31, and heavy offerings in the country were responsible for the decline in values which affected the U. S. and Canadian markets. Present Argentine linseed prices are practically at the low point of last year. That point was of short duration. — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis.



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Grain Carriers

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City will be the point at which grain dealers, rail officials and state railway commissioners will meet on Jan. 20 to plan the investigation of grain rate schedules to be conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new steel carferry "Grand Rapids," which was recently launched in the yards of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Corp. for the Grand Trunk Railway, has been placed in service, operating between Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

Washington, D. C.—The effective date of the proposal by carriers to reduce flour rates from the Northwest to the East by 6 cents per 100 lbs., has been extended to Jan. 23 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to permit further consideration of the case.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Suit has been brought against 5 northwestern carriers by the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. to recover \$161,397 damages. It alleges carriers failed to issue exchange bills of lading against shipments of grain, and did not complete delivery of shipments involved.

After a big decline following the failure of the coal strike freight rates from St. John to the west coast of Italy jumped from 21 to 26 cents when grain shippers tried to get boats for prompt loading. Regular liners had been taking 18 cents per 100 pounds from New York to Antwerp for first half of January.

Railroad mileage added in 1926 was 1,005, or 361 miles more than in 1925, according to the *Railway Age*. Lines abandoned in the United States were 457 miles, against 606 miles in 1925. Locomotives built for United States and Canada totaled 1,585, against 994 in 1925. Freight cars built totaled 88,862, against 105,935.

Washington, D. C.—A tentative agreement has been reached for supplemental appropriations of \$2,000,000 to be used in purchasing new boats designed for operation on the upper Mississippi under control of the Inland Waterways Corp. Hearings are scheduled for an early date to permit bringing a bill before Congress. Congress has authorized \$5,000,000 for the corporation, \$3,000,000 of which has already been spent in building up the lower Mississippi service.

Bismarck, N. D.—A hearing was conducted here in which testimony and exhibits were brought before the North Dakota Railroad Board, tending to show North Dakota wholesalers and distributors are suffering under freight rates favorable to Minnesota competitors. Fargo seed houses contended that the classification of uncleaned sweet clover and millet seed should be changed to permit shipping these products on a 4th class rate. It is contended that North Dakota intrastate rates are too high in relation to Twin City-Duluth-North Dakota rates.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission announces that Oklahoma railroad lines are in favor of making adjustments suggested by the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n at its meeting on Sept. 25. At that time a resolution was passed asking for rates from Southern Oklahoma points of 33 cents per 100 lbs. on wheat and rye and 30 cents on corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums, with a sliding scale to 38 cents on one group and 34 cents on the other, to points in Northern Oklahoma when routed to Texas points on the Mexican border, destined for points in Mexico. The buck is being passed to Texas lines. It is claimed they will take no action.

Alliance, Neb.—Permission has been granted the C. B. & Q. to establish milling in transit rates here. The Nebraska Railway Commission thereby acknowledges Alliance as a milling point.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The grain fleet frozen in the barge canal is still fast. A portion of the water has been withdrawn to permit the craft to rest on the bottom, but damage is feared. No hopes are held of moving them before the spring thaw.

Cincinnati, O.—A rehearing of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange v. Erie R.R., involving an inspection charge of \$2.70 per car on hay coming into this market, is scheduled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Trunk Line com'te has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to charge 1 cent per 100 lbs. on transited grain, grain products, seeds, hay and straw, wherever the present fee is less than that amount.

St. Louis, Mo.—Grain shipments over the barge line from St. Louis to New Orleans fell sharply during 1926. The year's total amounted to only 6,000,000, or less than half the total of 1925. This shrinkage was in the face of a larger export surplus of wheat and flour than in 1925.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 47,451 cars during the week ending Dec. 18. This was a decrease of 6,592 cars under the corresponding week last year, but 268 cars above the same week two years ago. In the Western districts alone, 25,447 cars were loaded with grain and grain products, 7,085 cars below the same week last year.—American Railway Ass'n.

On Dec. 15, Class I railroads had 180,140 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service. This was an increase of 15,560 cars, compared with Dec. 8, at which time there were 164,580. Surplus coal cars on the same date totaled 22,397, an increase of 7,062 cars within approximately a week, while surplus box cars totaled 121,859, an increase of 7,677 cars for the same period.—American Railway Ass'n.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert E. Lee Marshall of Baltimore, and Jas. W. Carmalt of Washington, D. C., attorneys in the case of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce against the Ann Arbor Railroad et al., demand that the carriers cease absorbing lighterage, floatage and other accessorial charges at the port of New York in their line haul rates. Jan. 20 has been set by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the hearing. Philadelphia is intervening to protect its interests.

Kansas City, Mo.—Three judges of the federal court here vacated an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission fixing the rate-making valuation of the Kansas City Southern Railroad and its subsidiaries at \$49,000,000, declaring its methods of fixing the valuation unconstitutional. The railroad contended its valuation for such purposes should have been placed at \$65,000,000, the Commission excluding various important items which would have raised the valuation and permitted higher rates.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Southern has issued schedules effective Feb. 1, making proportional rates from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and junction points in Missouri to Lake Charles, La., for export of 30.5 cents on wheat and 29 cents on corn. Rates from Omaha, Nebraska City, Council Bluffs and South Omaha will be 31.5 cents on wheat and 30 cents on corn. Proportional rates to Memphis will be increased 1.5 to 6 cents a hundred, with a rate of 26.5 cents on wheat and 24 cents on corn from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Leavenworth. The rate from Omaha, South Omaha, Nebraska City and Council Bluffs will be 31 cents on wheat and 28 cents on corn.

Mitchell, S. D.—Effort is being made by W. G. Lyons, traffic manager of the Mitchell Chamber of Commerce, to obtain a continuation of the emergency rates on hay between points in South Dakota. Half rates were granted early in fall to aid the farmers in drought-stricken sections provide feed for their cattle. These expired Nov. 24. Mr. Lyons believes they should be continued until late next March, when pastures will be in condition for grazing.—PJP.

Southwestern Roads to Charge 1 Cent Per 100 for Transit.

The Southwestern Freight Bureau in docket No. 10684 announced a hearing at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, on a proposition to make a charge of 1 cent per 100 pounds for transit privileges, the call reading:

GRAIN, BETWEEN POINTS IN SOUTHWESTERN FREIGHT BUREAU TERRITORY. To establish a minimum charge of 1 cent per 100 pounds for transit privileges involving milling, storing, mixing and similar privileges on Grain, Grain Products, Hay and articles taking same rates, from, to and between points in Southwestern Freight Bureau Territory.

The transit privileges under which commodities are unloaded for the purpose of milling, storing, mixing and various other treatments, as now set forth in the transit rules, are considered privileges of value to shippers, for which the carriers are entitled to some compensation. It is felt that the nominal charge proposed where there is now no charge, would be a reasonable figure to be embodied for this service in addition to the charge for transportation.

Texas Shippers Ask Wheat Rates Be Applied to Wheat Products.

A general meeting of grain, flour and mixed feed interests convened in the Chamber of Commerce rooms of the Neil P. Anderson building in Fort Worth on Jan. 5 to consider several important transit matters affecting the business of Texas dealers.

The meeting made it a point to restate its position in relation to a mileage or group basis; flour differentials and transit privileges and charges. The request of the carriers to modify the Oklahoma-Texas docket 12244 scale by increasing the distance to 950 miles and the maximum rate to 43 cents on wheat and flour and 46 cents on hay came up for consideration. This matter had been hanging fire for some time.

Some dissension arose over the carriers' request to the Commission to modify all outstanding orders so as to make wheat rates apply on wheat bran, middlings and shorts. Discussion of the general southwestern grain investigation and the prospective suspension of Southwestern Lines tariff 32-W, scheduled to become effective Feb. 1, were important features.

Books Received

FREIGHT TRAFFIC RED BOOK, 1927 edition, revised to meet the latest requirements, is a practical reference book for the active traffic man, a daily guide for the shipper, a condensed but comprehensive text book for the transportation student. It constitutes the work of a number of practical traffic men who are authorities on their subjects. In the list of matters covered are rate bases, demurrage, storage, weights and weighing, transit privileges, freight claims, I. C. C. tariff rules, government regulation, Interstate Commerce Act, Transportation Act, express service, marine insurance, foreign trade definitions, import and export traffic. Cuts of various standard forms are used to clarify the discussions. The volume is arranged with ready reference and cross reference. Cloth, 688 pages, 8x11 inches, with map of United States, Canadian and Mexican classification territories. No traffic manager can afford to be without this guide. The Traffic Publishing Co., 150 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. Price, \$6.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

T. P. & W. tariff Ill. C. C. No. 1086, effective Feb. 7, cancels rate on cotton seed meal from Peoria to Carman, Ill.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 21 to tariff 10389-I, C. C. No. C-11361, effective Jan. 1, postpones from Dec. 31 to Jan. 1, supplement 3 to same.

T. P. & W. tariff Ill. C. C. No. 1085, effective Feb. 7, cancels rate on corn, oats and wheat from Carman to Effner, Ill.—Ind., and Sheldon, I.

C. & E. I. supplement 4 to tariff 630, I. C. C. No. 193, effective Feb. 1, increases wheat and corn rates from station Index Nos. 1 to 251, tohestnut and Shreveport, La.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 29 to tariff 31408-C, C. C. No. C-11066, effective Feb. 1, makes reductions and advances in certain grain rates applying to and from certain Louisiana stations.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 5 to tariff 702-I, I. C. C. No. 10309, effective Jan. 20, reduces certain rates on broom corn, hay and straw and increases certain rates on carloads of seed.

C. I. & L. supplement 5 to tariff 520-C, I. C. C. No. 4299, effective Jan. 23, makes changes in the list of participating carriers and gives grain rates from certain C. I. & L. stations to Rensselaer, Ind.

C. & E. I. supplement 15 to tariff 60, I. C. C. No. 144, effective Jan. 28, gives transit privileges at Carlisle, Evansville, Ft. Branch, Haubstadt, Hazelton, Mt. Vernon, Owensville, Patoka, Princeton, Sullivan and Vincennes, Ind.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 13 to tariff 28675-G, C. C. No. C-11520, issued Dec. 18, suspends until Apr. 14, supplement 10 to same, item No. 67 on page 4, rates as published on pages 5, 8 and 9 and Items Nos. 1405-A and 1407, also supplement 12 to same.

I. C. supplement 47 to tariff 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, effective Jan. 1, postpones the effective date of grain rates in supplement 23 to same, on page 6 thereof, all provisions shown in connection with station Index Nos. 3163 to 170, inclusive, until Apr. 1.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 20 to tariff 5508-N, C. C. No. 10056, issued Dec. 14, suspends supplement 19 to same from Dec. 14 to April 14. Rates, charges and regulations provided in the tariff or its supplements 14 and 18, will continue to apply until further notice.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 45 to tariff 22000-H, supplement 42 to I. C. C. No. C-11168, effective Jan. 1, postpones the effective date of grain rates in supplements 19 and 21 to same, applicable in connection with Index Nos. 3153 to 382, inclusive, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 1.

C. & E. I. supplement 1 to tariff 630, I. C. C. No. 202, effective Feb. 1, reduces the wheat rate from Rosamond, Ohlman, Nokomis, Ill., to Magolia, Ark., to 35 cents. Several wheat and corn rates from Illinois and Indiana stations to Georgetown and Shreveport, La., are increased.

I. C. supplement 70 to tariff 1537-G, supplement 69 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, effective Jan. 26, cancels the rates on grain and grain products given in the tariff from certain Illinois stations to Cairo, Chicago, Pekin and Peoria. This involves no change in the rate, which is now found in I. C. tariff 1537-H, I. C. C. No. A-10179.

A. Blauel, chief of tariff bureau, Chicago, issues a special supplement to Erie tariffs in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Erie, Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western, Youngstown & Ohio River and participating carriers named in specified tariffs, whereby Rule 56 (c) of I. C. C. Tariff Circular 18-A is added.

C. & E. I. special supplement to C. & E. I. tariffs, effective Dec. 26, last, adds Rule 56 (c) of Interstate Commerce Commission Tariff Circular 18-A to a number of tariffs. This rule states that any thru rate shall not be in excess of the aggregate of intermediates and that if such is the case a correction shall be made within 30 days after the violation comes to the carriers' notice.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 46 to tariff 22000-H, supplement 42 to I. C. C. No. C-11168, effective Jan. 25, gives certain new routing instructions and general instructions for the establishment of grain rates under authority of Rule 56 (c) Interstate Commerce Commission Tariff Circular No. 18-A, in connection with joint rates.

I. C. supplement 69 to tariff 1537-G, supplement 68 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, issued Dec. 20, applies on Illinois intrastate traffic only. It withdraws and cancels the advanced rates on grain and grain products, and articles taking the same rates as shown in Items 65-D and 68-C, page 3 of supplement 45 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, supplement 46 to tariff 1537-G.

I. C. supplement 68 to tariff 1537-G, supplement 67 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, issued Dec. 8, gives notice of the Illinois Commerce Commission vacating its Order No. 15845, dated Dec. 8, 1925, as amended Mar. 30, 1926. Rates on grain shown in Item 255-B, supplements 54 and 56 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, supplements 55 and 57 to tariff 1537-G, were made effective Dec. 8.

C. & E. I. tariff 625-A, I. C. C. No. 205, cancels tariff 625, I. C. C. No. 7, effective Jan. 27. This gives joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from stations on the C. & E. I. to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. It is governed, except as otherwise provided therein, by Southern Classification No. 47, Agent E. H. Dulaney's I. C. C. No. 9 supplements thereto and reissues thereof.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 12 to tariff 28405-F, I. C. C. No. C-11358, effective Feb. 1, gives hay, straw and corn husk rates from Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma stations to Rock Island stations, North Little Rock to Junction City, Ark. (Index 289 to 348), inclusive, Tenth St. Station to Ola, Ark. (Index 425 to 443), inclusive, Fitch to Apex, Ark., 449 to 463, inclusive, and A. & L. M. stations, Rawls to Rolfe Junction, Ark. (Index 600 to 604), inclusive.

I. C. supplement 5 to tariff 1537-H, I. C. C. No. A-10179, effective Jan. 26, reduces the rate on grain products from East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to Frontenac, Ill., to 14½ cents per 100 lbs. Section 1 and 2 of the tariff, pages 118 to 121, inclusive, now lists originating states in connection with rates on grain products from Chicago, Pekin, Peoria, South Pekin, La Salle, Mendota, Dixon, Forreston, Dunbar, Freeport and East Dubuque, Ill., also Dubuque, Ia. This feature has been changed to read "when from beyond."

I. C. C. Activities.

Albers Bros. Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. et al., docket 17928. Examiner Berryman recommended an award of reparation to the basis of charges on a carload of oats, from Porum, Okla., to Oakland, Cal., thence reconsigned to McCloud, Cal., which would have been obtained had the Santa Fe followed instructions in handling.

Proportional and local rates on grain and grain products moving in carloads from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to Nashville, Tenn. were found unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in Nashville Traffic Bureau v. Louisville & Nashville et al. A proportional rate revision downward of 3 cents was ordered.—PJP.

Examiner Hosmer has found that the ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo to New York and Boston are unreasonable to the extent that they exceed such rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The all-rail rates from the Central West are held not unreasonable. His proposal in No. 1354 would deprive Philadelphia and Baltimore of their differential rates on ex-lake grain.

Refund of switching charges has been ordered on complaint by Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. of Kansas City on grain and products there, between Aug. 1 and Dec. 24, 1924. The question was one of tariff interpretation. It was decided that Kansas City was the point from which "equal rates" were to apply. Defendant Frisco System had for years prior to Aug. 1 so interpreted the tariff.

Scouler-Bishop Co. vs. A. T. & S. F. et al., docket 17327. The Commission found the rate on a carload of sacked oats and corn chop from Superior, Neb., to Roswell, N. M., and reconsigned to Carlsbad, N. M., in February of 1922, reasonable and just. The shipment had been overcharged, however, in as much as the charges exceeded those which would have accrued at the thru rate from Superior to Carlsbad, plus the reconsigning charge of \$7.

The Commission, on complaint of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has ordered the C. B. & Q. and others to furnish at Omaha the same service as at Kansas City in the way of sweeping pads and weather strips for flour or other grain products loading in sacks.

The I. C. C. has scheduled a hearing of the petition of the Birmingham Tariff Ass'n for suspension of advanced rates on grain and grain products from Birmingham to points in Florida and the South Atlantic coast, for Jan. 13. These rates have been suspended until Mar. 25, pending this hearing.—P. J. P.

Josey-Miller Co. v. A. T. & S. F. before Examiner W. A. Disque. Rate on carloads of grain from Oklahoma and Kansas to Beaumont, Tex., where it is mixed for feed and reshipped, is involved. At present no milling in transit privileges are extended. A penalty of 1 to 3 cents per 100 lbs. is charged for moving the feedstuffs over the Somerville branch of the Santa Fe. Exception is taken to the tariff for moving mixed feeds from Beaumont into the territory between Houston and Galveston, where no special rate is in effect and regular charges are claimed.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Measure of damages for conversion by carrier is value of goods at time and place of conversion less freight charges.—*Orange Nat. Bank v. Southern Pac. Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana. 110 South. 329.*

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L.—Under Act Cong. Aug. 29, 1916, §§ 9, 10, 14 (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604e, 8604ee, 8604gg), in event of loss of order bill of lading carrier could only deliver interstate shipment on order of court and execution of bond. Carrier, which delivered interstate shipment made under order B/L to one who was not holder of bill, held liable.—*Orange Nat. Bank v. Southern Pac. Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana. 110 South. 329.*

Seed Warranty.—Where sale of seed was consummated by telephone conversation, instruction that, in determining whether defendant had sold seed direct to plaintiff, jury should not consider oral evidence contradicting written order held properly refused. Whether dealer, with whom plaintiff first communicated, acted as plaintiff's agent, in securing seed from defendants so as not to preclude plaintiff from relying on implied warranty in sale, held for jury.—*Farmers Exchange v. Drake. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 287 S. W. 371.*

Passage of Title to Draft with B/L.—That draft drawn on consignee named in B/L attached was payable direct to bank and credit given to drawer's checking account was not conclusive that title to draft and its proceeds were intended to pass to bank, where bank took its subject to its presentation for payment and charged drawer interest until proceeds of draft were received. Where bank received draft drawn on consignee named in B/L attached and credited drawer's current checking account with understanding that drawer would reimburse bank if draft was not paid, whether title to draft passed at that time was a question of intention of parties to be determined from evidence.—*Mayfield Co. v. First Nat. Bank of Terrell. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 287 S. W. 510.*

Warehouseman's Duty to Insure.—Delivery of hemp to warehouse and mutual agreement of parties to contract for storage and insurance would be sufficient consideration for entire contract. Promise to insure goods stored is implied, where agent has been used to effect insurance or has funds or effects on hand, or bill of lading contains order to insure, or general usage is to insure. Contract by warehouseman to insure property stored is enforceable, and breach thereof gives owner cause of action for value of property destroyed by fire. Duty of bailee or warehouseman to insure goods for bailor's benefit may arise from bailor's instructions, contract of bailment, trade, custom, or usage or habit of dealing between parties.—*Gay v. Davidson. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 287 S. W. 931.*

Shipment on Buyer's Failure to Order Out.—"Where no time for the performance of a contract is specified, the law will presume that a reasonable time was contemplated; and, where by the terms of a contract of purchase and sale the commodity was to be shipped 'as ordered,' it was incumbent upon the purchaser to direct shipment within a reasonable time." *Seabrook v. Moore, 25 Ga. App. 613 (2), 103 S. E. 839.* Thus, where an executory contract for the sale of goods provided for shipment on a given date "or as ordered out," it was incumbent upon the purchaser to give shipping instructions prior to the date named; and, in the event of his failure to do so, the vendor had a right to ship without an order as authorized by the contract.—*Cobb Lumber Co. v. Sunny South Grain Co. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 135 S. E. 759.*

Inspection.—Consignee which had right to inspect grapes before acceptance, upon inspection being denied, might reject shipment without liability to seller.—*Lawson v. M. Longo Fruit Co. St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri. 287 S. W. 796.*

Supply Trade

Modern business could neither have been created nor can it be maintained without advertising.—Pres. Coolidge.

Minneapolis, Minn.—R. R. Howell, general manager of R. R. Howell & Co., died recently. Mr. Howell was 72 years of age at the time of his death, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout the milling and grain trades in the Northwest.

Kansas City, Mo.—Favored with splendid building weather, the new plant of the Essmuller Mill Furnishing Co. is rapidly nearing completion. The plant will house the roll grinding and corrugating machines of the company, other machine work, the bolting cloth sewing department, equipment for elevators and mills as well as the office.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Geo. T. Crippen on Dec. 23 was granted his third judgment, this time for \$60,000, against H. E. Chatterton & Son, on account of the Crippen Mfg. Co., making a bean picking machine invented by Crippen, being forced into receivership, because, as alleged, the defendants, as sole distributors, suppressed the sale of the machine.

Moline, Ill.—Over 50 tons of Superior DP Elevator Cups have just been shipped by the K. I. Willis Corp. to Port Richmond, Pa., to be used in the new elevator now under construction for the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Co. Another big shipment of cups was recently made for the elevator at Ft. Worth, Tex., of the Ft. Worth Elevator Co. The C., M. & St. P. Elevator E at Milwaukee, illustrated in last number of the Journal, was completely equipped with Superior DP Elevator Cups.

New York, N. Y.—At the recent annual meeting of the American Engineering Standards Com'te Chas. E. Skinner was re-elected chairman, and Chas. Rufus Harte, vice chairman. The A. E. S. C. has accomplished much during the year. Twenty of the fifty codes on the national safety code program have now been approved by the A. E. S. C. Among those receiving approval during 1926 were a group of codes for the prevention of dust explosions, and new editions of the codes for abrasive wheels and punch presses.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. C. Roads, structural engineer for many years engaged in business at Tulsa, Okla., has joined forces with O. H. Horner and Roy M. Wyatt, and the firm will hereafter be known as Horner, Wyatt & Roads. In making this announcement Mr. Horner says: "In addition to the work we have been handling for a number of years, we propose now not only to enlarge that part of our business, but to include structural engineering along other lines, particularly to make quantity surveys and estimates on all types of buildings."

Minneapolis, Minn.—Carter Disc Separators have recently been ordered by the following: Southern Cereal Co., Doloito Jct., Ala.; Igleheart Bros., Evansville, Ind.; Mount Shasta Mlg. Co., Montague, Cal.; International Mlg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Rushville Roller Mills, Rushville, Neb.; Centennial Mill Co., Spokane, Wash.; John Cope, Katy, Texas; Standard-Tilton Mlg. Co., Dallas, Texas; Southwestern Mlg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; McCanna Fars. Elev. Co., McCanna, N. D.; Adams Fars. Elev. Co., Adams, N. D.; Ada Elevator Co., Ada, Minn.; Solen Equity Exchange, Solen, N. D.; Mandan Fars. Elev. Co., Mandan, N. D.

Feedstuffs

Rochester, Wis.—The Russell Flour & Feed Mill has been leased by Boyd Rose.

Mineral Point, Wis.—Martin Calf Feed Co. is remodeling its new quarters and has installed new machinery.

Cincinnati, O.—J. B. Powell, sales manager for Early & Daniel Co., has resigned that post to go into the insurance business.

South Wales, N. Y.—H. R. Serge's feed mill burned on Jan. 3. Loss was estimated at \$15,000. Considerable grain and stock was destroyed.

Louisville, Ky.—Mixing machinery has been installed in the new warehouse of Aubrey & Co. The warehouse has storage capacity for 75 carloads of feed.

Jordan, Minn.—H. E. Young has completed erection of his new feed mill on the site of the one that was recently destroyed by fire, and now has it in operation.

Waco, Tex.—Ruhmann Grain & Fuel Co. has filed trade mark number 238875, to be representative of poultry and dairy feed. It consists of the words "Texas Queen."

Chicago, Ill.—The executive com'te of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n now holds meetings the 2nd Tuesday of each month in the Union League Club. All members of the feed trade are invited to attend them.

Liberal, Kan.—W. H. Vickers has sold his stock in the feed business of Vickers & Salley. J. H. Salley retains his ownership and remains as manager, operating under the name of J. H. Salley Co.

Dallas, Tex.—John W. Terry, 40, plant superintendent of the International Oil & Vegetable plant, died from suffocation a short time ago. A "cave-in" in the cottonseed accidentally caught and buried him. He was dead before workmen could dig him out.

Le Mars, Ia.—At a meeting of the directors of the Plymouth Milling Co., which suffered a \$200,000 fire loss last summer, it was decided to expend about \$50,000 in the rebuilding of a part of the plant, to be used in manufacturing breakfast food and by-products.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co., Inc., has completed construction of a new warehouse with capacity for 25 to 35 carloads of feeds, adjacent its mill and elevator on the Milwaukee railroad. This greatly increases its distributing facilities on mixed car lots.

Carbohydrates and fats are both furnished in sufficient quantities for the needs of poultry in most common grains and their by-products, such as corn, wheat, oats, corn meal, wheat middlings, shorts, bran, oat flour, oatmeal, and others. The average poultry ration contains a sufficiency of these to keep the fowl in flesh.—Circular 54, University of Maryland.

Washington, D. C.—Prices of cottonseed meal have made moderate advances from their recent low point but are still well below the December average for more than ten years, the Department of Agriculture has announced. Unusually large quantities of cake and meal have been taken at current levels and crushers' stocks, Dec. 1, were considerably smaller than a year ago, despite a large carryover and heavy production this season. The movement of cottonseed to crushers is larger this season than for the same time last year, but on account of increased crushings, the supplies of seed in crushers' hands, Dec. 1, were only slightly larger than at this time in 1925.—United States Department of Agriculture.

The National Poultry show is scheduled to be held at the Auditorium in Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 24-27.

Forestville, N. Y.—W. W. Colvin's flour and feed mill was razed by flames on Dec. 20. Loss was estimated at \$15,000, partially covered by insurance.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Operation of the plant of the new Northern Oats Co. was started Jan. 3. Its initial capacity is set at 1,500 cases of rolled oats daily.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Palmer Flour Co. is opening an office here under the Indiana laws with \$1,000 capital devoted to the Indiana representation. It will deal in flour and act as jobber in feeds.

Winlock, Wash.—A \$40,000 feed mill is expected to be constructed here by the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n at an early date. Construction will be of concrete and the plant is to have capacity for 40 carloads of bulk grain.

Notice of a new tariff to increase rates on mill-feeds thruout Western Trunk Line and Southwestern territory by 10% has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by F. A. Leland, chairman of the Southwestern Freight Buro. Shippers are making protest.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Feed & Grain Co. leased the large water-front warehouse of W. W. Royer & Co. and took possession Jan. 3. This gives it nearly an acre of floor space for its increased activities and the new location affords more advantageous distributing facilities.

Portland, Tenn.—The property of the Portland Milling & Feed Co. was sold at public auction last month to Franklin Milling Co. The consideration was \$4,000. The plant was formerly operated by Geo. W. Moore, who took bankruptcy recently with liabilities of \$36,000 and assets of only \$8,000.

Dallas, Tex.—Fire did \$40,000 worth of damage on the puffed wheat manufacturing plant of the Bingo Manufacturing Co. in North Dallas a short time ago. T. T. Price, general manager, said valuable machinery was wrecked and a considerable supply of raw material and finished products was damaged.

Neoga, Ill.—Radical changes have been made in the Singer Mill, J. B. Singer, sole owner and operator, felt the change necessary under the changed conditions in the milling industry. Accordingly, all flour machinery was removed and replaced with feed grinding equipment, operated by electric motors.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants has scheduled its annual mid-winter meeting for Feb. 22 and 23. The Arlington hotel here will be convention headquarters. A banquet and entertainment is set for the evening of the 22nd. The Binghamton Chamber of Commerce has assured the organization that its members "will own the town" for 2 days. Suggestions for debate at the business sessions are requested to be mailed to the headquarters of the organization at Albany, N. Y.

Feed Movement in December.

Receipts and shipments of feeding stuffs at the various markets during December as compared with December, 1925, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore	993	1,696		
Chicago	10,626	15,746	49,834	42,164
Cincinnati	390	3,060		
Kansas City	4,680	1,200	15,800	27,980
Los Angeles	153	180		
Minneapolis	1,158	1,928	10,964	7,440
New York	110		483	
Neoria	33,750	38,080	38,680	37,760

*Carloads, includes bran, shorts and poultry feed.

Decatur, Ill.—A 99-year charter has been issued the Staley Sales Corp. This is a subsidiary of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., formed to handle the concern's grain and sales.

Kansas City, Mo.—L. N. Conyers has been selected as chairman of the Kansas City Mixed Feed Manufacturers Traffic com'tee. R. H. Steinaker is sec'y; F. H. Nesmith, treas. The present executive com'tee consists of S. T. Henson, C. C. Ryan, and S. T. Aitcheson.

Ames, Ia.—We have just completed installing a batch mixer and machinery for cracking, aspirating and polishing corn in our poultry feed plant at Ontario, Ia. The plant has been completely overhauled, as has also the mineral feed mixing plant.—R. L. Guise, Ames Reliable Products Co.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Dwarfies Corp., Inc., has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock and has been granted articles of incorporation. It will buy and sell cereals, grain derivatives, food products and other articles manufactured from grains or cereals. Incorporators are R. D. Savage, J. C. Hansen, C. L. James, J. J. Oberden, H. P. Meyers.

Nashville, Tenn.—The 3-story brick plant of the American Steam Feed Co. collapsed on Jan. 1 when 80 square blocks of Nashville were inundated in the most disastrous flood the city has ever known. The mill loss was estimated at \$40,000. A large stock of raw and finished materials were damaged beyond hope of salvage. When the flood started, considerable of the stock was moved to the upper floors. This proved too heavy for the foundation, and the lower walls gave way under pressure from the high waters. The company carried no flood insurance. The plants of the Nashville Roller Mills, the Cherokee Mills, the Southland Mill & Elevator Co., the Royal Milling Co. and several feed, flour and grain establishments were in the flooded area but were permitted some preparation by the governmental advance notices of danger.

Celandars Received.

Henry Simon, Ltd., of Manchester, Eng., has favored us with one of his desk celandars which devotes a page to each day. Each page bears a helpful axiom or a much quoted paragraph from various authors to enable the reader to start his day right.

Jesse C. Stewart Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., is sending its friends a 1927 calendar in red and black, that has the figures of the current month in large type which may be easily read for some distance. It also shows on the same leaf the preceding and succeeding months.

Transit Grain & Commission Co., Fort Worth, Tex., is sending its friends a large calendar for 1927. Each of its 12 pages bears the current month in large black and red figures, easily seen for some distance, and also shows the preceding and succeeding months in smaller, but easily read, replicas.

Why Use Commercial Mixed Feeds?

Circular 54 of the extension service of the University of Maryland says:

Proteins contain nitrogen. They are used by the body to grow tissue and bone, and are essential constituents of eggs. Carbohydrates and fats are used by the body in producing heat or energy. Any surplus of these constituents is stored up in the body as fat, when not used for body needs or to make eggs. Minerals are used in the digestive functions and form the base or framework of tissue and bone. Vitamins furnish elements essential to the proper functioning of the various organs and tissues thruout the body, serving thereby to promote the general health and welfare of the bird.

All these essential constituents are found in varying quantity in the different feed stuffs. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the ingredients of a poultry ration be properly proportioned so that these constituents will be present in the quantities and proportions which are required for the purpose in view.

Such ingredients must also be proportioned so that there is not an over-supply which might be wasted or which might serve to prevent the fowl from obtaining a sufficient amount of some other constituent. This might partially defeat the purpose in view, as well as be a waste.

It may be possible for a farmer, dealing with many products and various farm activities, to proportion properly a feed for his flock of hens. But it is very doubtful. The commercial mixed feed man, studying animals and fowls and their requirements as well as the purposes of the feeds to be used, is much better fitted to balance a ration that will produce the desired effect.

This is the age of specialists. The farmer is a producer of raw products. The feed manufacturer is a blender of rations. Each can do his own job best and profits most when he trades with the other.

Against Farm Relief Legislation.

A letter from Sec'y Dorsey, of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, remarks, in regard to farm aid legislation:

R. D. Bowen, whom I have known for forty years, has been farming the greater share of that time in Lamar County, Texas. He has between fifteen hundred and two thousand acres in a farm on the Red River northeast of Paris, and is a real, sure-enough farmer. Probably he has spent more time and money of his own than any other man I know, working without remuneration, for the best interests of the farmer.

Mr. Bowen was in my office sometime ago and requested me to communicate with our members and urge them either to see their Congressmen and U. S. Senators in person or write them immediately, urging them to oppose in every way possible any legislation, promoted under the guise of aid to the farmers. He had in mind such legislation as tends to price fixing, or levying a penalty on the farmers under the guise of an average price to make good the loss on exports in order to hold the prices up. He stated the farmers are not asking for any governmental aid—what they want is, to be let alone and a square, fair deal in the way of reduced rates on farm products.

I presume you have noticed that the McNary-Haugen bill has been revised, but really still contains the fundamentals of the original bill.

Sec'y Dorsey has asked his members to sit down and write a letter to their Congressmen, urging them to oppose any legislation tending to fixing prices, or to making a charge against the farmers for any purpose whatsoever. His advice would not be amiss were it given to every grain dealer in the country. Any form of legislation so fundamentally wrong would be sure to work havoc in a short time.

Agriculture is the base of all industry. Its inflation and inevitable consequent collapse would have a detrimental effect on all merchandising and manufacturing activities. The politicians should keep hands off.

Norway.—Norwegian officials will be unable to provide a new system for governmental purchase of domestic grain and free importation of foreign grain before July of this year. Consequently the Norwegian grain monopoly will continue until such time.—H. Sorensen, commercial attache at Oslo.

GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds,
Mashes, Scratch,
Poultry, Horse,
Mule, Hog and
Stock

Scientifically
Prepared from
Best
Ingredients
Obtainable

CRACKED CORN

GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

GREENDALE MILLS, Inc.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Gen'l Mgr.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.

"Fire Started in Cupola from Unknown Cause."

BY EUGENE ARMS OF THE MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU.

The caption is the typical beginning of a large percentage of the loss reports on total destruction of grain elevators by fire. The cupola is by far the most hazardous part of a grain elevator, and the part that usually receives the least care. Of course not all of the fires originating there result in total loss. Many are extinguished with only slight damage and while the evidence of cause is still visible. From these slight damage losses we draw our conclusions as to the cause of those which get beyond control before discovered, and on these conclusions base our fire prevention campaign.

First on the list of causes of fires in cupolas comes "Head Shaft Bearings." Those are the most dangerous bearings in a grain elevator, because of the varying strain due to overloading of buckets, chokes or near chokes, and because of the unavoidable give and take of the house from loading and unloading. They are seldom examined and almost never under observation for any continued length of time. Also, *except* in the very best of houses, the head shaft is seldom designed to carry its load safely. The shaft and bearings are designed to carry a normal operating load, but the load on an elevator head shaft is never normal for long.

Proper design of the elevator leg, (making it practically independent of the elevator building and providing proper feed of grain into the boot) eliminates a very great deal of the strain, but the one thing that will do more to eliminate grain elevator fires than any other is improvement in the elevator head shaft design.

The answer is larger shafts, better types of bearings, and better driving connections to prevent slipping belts. We particularly recommend for this use roller or ball bearings. Several types are now on the market, and the reports that we have received are all entirely favorable to their use.

Next on the list is friction within the head. Often fire starts from a pulley that is not running true and rubs the inside of the head, or a faulty adjustment on the elevator belt causing it to run to the side and rub on the head casing or a head shaft that has settled onto the wood on the side of the head casing, but the most dangerous thing of all is a choke with the head pulley continuing to revolve under the belt. On our sprinklered risks choked elevators touch off more sprinkler heads than all other causes together.

For a great many years we believed the rubber lagged head pulley to be a menace, but recently some very extensive experiments were carried on and we failed absolutely to produce fire with a rubber belt on a rubber lagged pulley. We now recommend that combination very highly. The danger in its use is not in the possibility of fire from the slipping belt, but rather the fact that the belt will pull through almost any kind of a choke until the motor burns (providing it is improperly fused) or until the head shaft bearings heat. All

parts of the head must be designed with a large factor of safety, but in our opinion a rubber elevator belt on a rubber lagged pulley, in an elevator leg designed to carry its own load independent of the elevator building, with oversize head shaft carried by ball or roller bearings will go a long way towards reducing the excessive fire losses on grain elevators.

Many other causes of elevator cupola fires: Locomotive sparks in birds' nests under the eaves, open and unscreened windows, and spontaneous combustion in oily waste all contribute their full share of losses.

Not the least numerous among elevator cupola fires are those caused by the burning out of open squirrel cage type electric motors. These motors are not under observation, and although an electric motor will usually heat and smoke and give some warning before it burns, it will seldom stop from overheating until the fire breaks down the insulation. Proper fusing and protection will eliminate a large part of the hazard, but several manufacturers now have on the market motors specially designed for dusty locations. They are fully enclosed and ventilated to the clean outdoor air. These motors must be opened and cleaned at least once a year, but it is a simple job. Also they may burn out under abuse of overload and improper protection, but from a fire hazard standpoint, the danger is confined to the motor and the plant is not jeopardized. They cost but little more than the squirrel cage motors, and we highly recommend their use.

Grain elevator fire losses continue to mount up, the grain trade pays the bill, and only the grain elevator operators can control this item of expense. Careful attention to the elimination of elevator cupola fire hazards is the first big essential to a reduction in your bill for fire insurance.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A fine of \$11,000 was imposed on Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., in the federal court for violation of the Elkins Act in giving rebates and making concessions to shippers. The court admitted the vague wording of the Elkins Act in regard to the intentions of Congress in controlling the handling of funds by grain elevators. Upon such admission it suggested the company file an appeal to clarify the law.

Insurance Notes.

Chicago, Ill.—The 20th annual meeting of the Mill and Elevator Fieldmen's Ass'n will be held at the Palmer House, March 29 to April 1, inclusive. An informal dinner will be held at the same hotel on the evening of March 31.

Oil Burning Equipment, Installation and Care of, in Flour Mills and Grain Elevators, titles a pamphlet published by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. It anticipates the use of oil burners for heating purposes in flour mills and grain elevators as inevitably following its use in homes, stores, offices and small industrial plants. The pamphlet gives information on the selection of equipment, the installation of a burner, fuel storage tanks and their installation, and proper location of equipment.

To Compel Use of Metric System.

The impractical theorists who long since induced Congress to legalize the use of the Metric System of Weights and Measures are not satisfied so they are now striving to secure legislation to compel the use of this system exclusively. Grain dealers who wish to prevent the scrapping of all scales and measures better protest vigorously to their representatives in Congress.

Earl C. Michener, one of Michigan's representatives in the lower house of Congress, in writing of H. R. 10, introduced by Representative Britten of Illinois, and which provides a change in our weighing system, he says, "I have no hesitancy in saying that, in my judgment, theoretically speaking the metric system would be a great improvement over the present system, provided it was uniform with the civilized world, and there are many advantages that would come to this country by the adoption of the system. No reform has ever been adopted that did not have its drawbacks, and in passing legislation the ultimate end to be attained should be the guide-post. If the ultimate good was to overcome the temporary inconvenience, of course the course to be pursued is clear."

Senator James Couzens writes, "A resolution is now before the Senate providing for the Secretary of Commerce to adopt the metric system of weights and measures in 1935."

"The Committee on Commerce, of which I am a member, held hearings for several days, and may hold some more before the session is over. The testimony thus far advanced seems to be in favor of the adoption of the resolution, although all admit this would cause some chaos and expense. However, my sympathies have been entirely with the resolution, because the systems now in force are very confusing. Even our own system of weights and measures, although named the same as the English system, does not mean the same. It has always occurred to me that our monetary system on a unit basis is much better than the British system. My own experience was that we had to use the metric system for much of our export business, and I am advised that thousands of industries now use the metric system."

"There are eight or nine years yet before this would become effective, and I think in that time everybody could adapt themselves to the system. It would also be a fine thing for the coming generation to understand that we had almost a uniform world system. You will find many manufacturers and industries using the metric system, not only for local, but for export business, especially for South America."

"However, I am not unmindful of the protests registered against the resolution, and have said in reply to them that while I was in entire sympathy with the proposal, I would wait until all of the testimony was in before reaching any definite conclusion."

Woodbridge N. Ferris writes, "I shall do everything I can to bring about the system of weights and measures in harmony with the decimal scale. I am just as enthusiastic about this as you are for retaining the old system."

The Hon. Grant M. Hudson writes, "I shall vote against such legislation and I feel sure that it will not be reported out during this session, if ever."

The Hon. John C. Ketcham writes, "The discussion concerning the adoption of the metric system in this country is purely academic and there is not the slightest chance of such a proposition being enacted into law."

"As a theoretical proposition, it of course would be very fine to have our scales and measurements uniform to that of the rest of the world, but in view of what it would require by way of scrapping all our present standards along these lines, I know that Congress would not give it a serious thought."

Roy O. Woodruff of the 10th Dist., Michigan, writes, relative to the Britten Metric Bill, H.R. No. 10: "From what I can learn of the situation, do not believe that this measure is overwhelmingly popular in the House. In fact, I am advised that it has not been reported upon as yet by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. This would indicate that the measure is not likely to be acted upon at this session, at least."

The Federal Trade Commission's order that Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., desist from its price maintenance policy has been reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, holding that the condition of sale were not unfair.

Beginning the new year right, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange gave notice that on and after Jan. 1, it would recognize the grades of the National Hay Ass'n in their entirety as its standard for grading hay in the St. Louis market.

Fire Barrels That Will Not Freeze at 55° Below Zero



Our 50 gallon Metal Fire Barrels will save you any worry. Complete with 3 buckets hung on hooks and submerged in anti-freeze solution ready for instant use.

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Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

- " B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit
- " C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- " D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- " E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:
 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00
 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00
 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Elevators and Contents, also Residence and Mercantile property. We have paid CASH DIVIDENDS annually for 24 years.

E. A. BROWN, President E. H. MORELAND, Secretary
W. J. SHANARD, Vice-President W. Z. SHARP, Treasurer

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

After Twenty-Five Years

The "Grain Dealers Mutual" was organized in 1902 as an answer by the grain trade to the radical advance in fire insurance rates of that period. It was felt that a MUTUAL company to write country elevator risks for the sole benefit of its policyholders could be successfully operated.

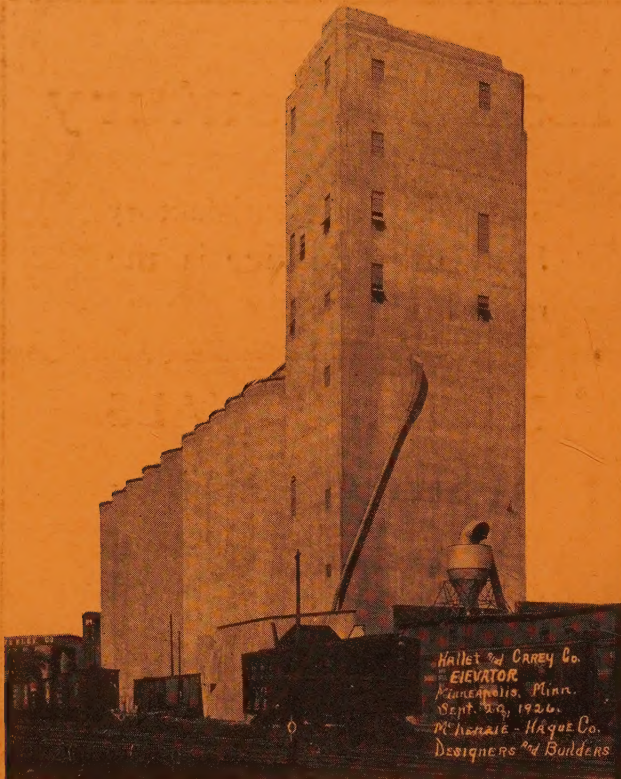
After Twenty-Five Years the country elevator stands out as a low rated risk and the "Grain Dealers Mutual" as one of the foremost American fire companies.

C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis,
Indiana

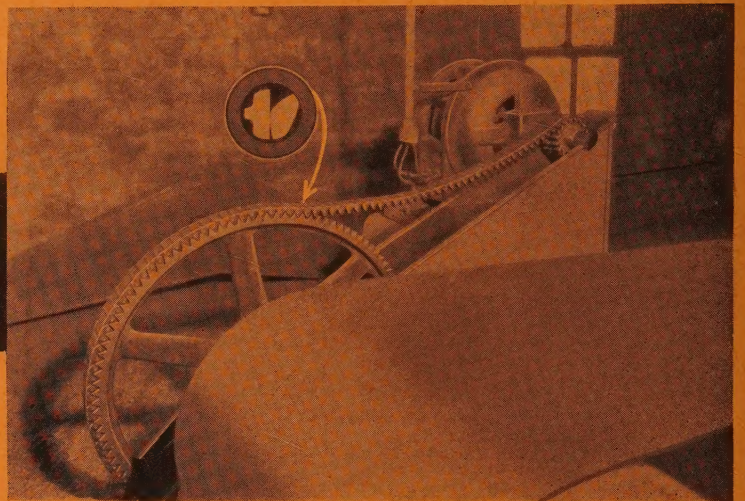


C. R. McCOTTER
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Morse Silent Chain Drive from motor to conveyor belt, Calumet Elevator of Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis.



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